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The Pittsburgh Gazette

MR. ALLINDER.

MR. SAMUEL ALLINDER, a gentleman for whom we entertain a large measure of respect and esteem, has announced himself through the columns of the *Leader* as an independent candidate for City Treasurer. Mr. A's. card presents himself in the light of a much abused citizen, and deprecates in the strongest English the manner in which he was denied the regular nomination to that office by the Republican party. He has a right to feel aggrieved because his claims for the position were set aside and an equally worthy candidate nominated in the person of Hon. W. C. MCCARTHY. His chagrin and disappointment was perhaps the more bitter, since his chances were particularly rosy up till the day of the Convention, and defeat was entirely unexpected. Mr. A.'s soreness is pardonable to a certain extent, but he has made a grievous blunder in his effort to break down and defeat the party because its representatives refused to recognize his superior claims, and continue him in an office which he held by appointment. What are Mr. ALLINDER's superior claims on the party? What great service has he rendered that he should receive nomination at the more asking? In what particular respect was he injured, and how outraged out of a nomination which was never promised him? Why should public sympathy manifest itself in his favor any more than for Mr. JEREMY, for both were equally sanguine of success and disappointed? How does Mr. A. know that he was to have received the nomination provided Mr. MCCARTHY had been out of the way? Had he received any assurance to that effect, either from the Republicans at the primary elections or from their representatives, the delegates who composed the Convention?

The movement of Mr. Allinder will not develope very considerable strength in the rank and file of the Republican party. The trick is too palpable and none will be deceived. Mr. A. has no hope for success unless through the bare probability of the Labor Reform and Democratic parties uniting on him and forming a Citizens' ticket. His desire is to defeat Mr. McCarthy and thus convey the lesson that parties can be whipped into measures by aspiring individuals. Should the contest rest between Messrs. Allinder and McCarthy we would have no hesitation in predicting a handsome victory for the latter, as the Republicans are determined that while the opposition are rejoicing over radical defeats throughout the States, the word shall not go forth from Allegheny county, the banner district of the party in the Union, that the great city of Pittsburgh has succumbed to the "revolution in politics" and elected a Democratic Mayor and opposition Treasurer.

Let all earnest Republicans stand by the ticket nominated. It was put forth by as fair means as first brought the name of the great LINCOLN before the people as their candidate for President. Its candidates are worthy hearty support, and will be elected, provided the party frown down all attempts at disorganization or coalition with the Democracy, and standing together weigh on the opposition as a solid mass to crush them at the polls as they have been crushed before.

"A MR. JACKSON OF BOSTON."

In Saturday's report of the accident on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, it is stated that, while Miss Morgan, of New Orleans, sat, wedged fast in the wreck, by an open window, shrieking and burning, and all efforts at rescue, from the outside, gave assurance of being futile, "a Mr. Jackson, of Boston," rushed into the burning car, to save her, and was never after seen alive. Again the name of Jackson and Boston are inscribed on the roll of honorable fame, and the wife, the father or mother, or whatever near and dear friend awaits the coming of the charred remains, should feel a thrill of joyful pride pervade the deep sorrow with which they gaze upon the ruin. Who would not rather meet the corpse of his nearest and dearest friend who had died in so heroic and Christ-like a manner, than see his living foes if he had shrunk from any responsible edition to save the life of another? No name on history's page stands in a clearer lustre than the pilots who have held the helm and run their living crafts for some point of possible safety for their passengers, and died that others might live; these firemen who have fallen at the post of duty; these noble men of God's own making who adorn and dignify the race to which they belong. The proudest epitaph which ever was written on a tomb is this: "*He died that others might live*," and a "Mr. Jackson of Boston" has added one more to the royal families of the earth. What, in that great account kept come place, of the events of the universe, would be thirty or fifty years more of breathing time on this planet, compared to the infinite blessedness and exaltation of the ten moments in which he completed his life work here, preparatory to resuming it on a higher plane? The ascent to which others shall toil up, by years of suffering, be gained at a bound, and all our lives are richer and nobler in contemplating this lesson of his.

In preparing a street in Detroit recently for the Nicolson pavement, a large number of Indian skeletons and utensils were unearthed. Some twenty-five or thirty complete skeletons had been unearthed by last Wednesday, all of which were buried with the heads to the east. These remains have been interred here sometime since the advent of Europeans in America, for among numbers articles of aboriginal art were found; some curiously shaped bottles, an antique bayonet and some pieces of plate glass, which it is supposed were supplied by French traders. The graves are not very deep, however, as the Pottawatamie, whose hunting grounds and villages were in this neighborhood, sold their fields here to the French more than one hundred years ago. Such excavations often unearth things of great interest.

WILLIAM WOZE.—Before the election, forty negroes were sent from Lynchburg (Va.) to Manassas to work on a railroad, with a promise of transportation back to vote. Once there they were told they should not return. At the Postoffice their letters to their friends were destroyed, and they were refused the use of the telegraph. They applied for transportation and were refused, when they all walked one hundred and eighty miles to vote, got there in time, and voted. Men who so highly prize the ballot cannot be so ignorant and degraded as their enemies represent.

—Henry Ward Beecher says: "I have paid $1,000 dollars to people in Matrons, with the understanding that it was to be paid back, but I never received but three dollars back, and that was from a black woman."

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Case of Surratt.

Loss by Bank Failures.

Marriage Contract and Slavery.

Senate Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Impeachment Reports.

Press Refused Advance Copies.

Reported Majority for Impeachment

Preaching in the House.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

The fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau for the week amounted to $544,000; shipments 351,970. National Bank Currency issued $49,120. Fractional Currency destroyed $512,840.

THE CASE OF SURRATT.

The Attorney General is understood to have expressed the opinion that Surratt cannot be legally tried again for complicity in the assassination of Lincoln. A new indictment may be drawn, but it is more likely the prisoner will be released by Commissioner Fisher.

MILITARY POSTS SOUTH.

It is reported that Gen. Grant will reduce the number of military posts in the south, and concentrate troops at points where they can be more economically supplied, soon as the Constitutional Conventions in the several States have finished their labors.

GEN. MOWER'S REMOVALS.

It is understood that upon the issue of Gen. Mower's recent orders, making prominent official changes in New Orleans, Gen. Sheridan telegraphed to Gen. Grant that some of the removals were inexpedient, some of the appointments highly objectionable, and asked for further instructions. Upon the arrival of Gen. Hancock, who was hourly expected. It is said this was the only communication Gen. Grant had received up to the time his action in the matter was taken.

LOSS BY BANK FAILURES.

A special says the creditors of the ten National Banks which have failed thus far will realize about seventy per cent., and that the loss to the public will be nearly one million dollars. The circulation will of course be paid in full.

WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Congress is to be asked to make an appropriation for a new War Department building, the plans for which have been prepared.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the week were $2,114,000; total since July 1st, $82,000,000.

WHISKEY RELEASED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is said to have ordered the release of a quantity of whiskey, owned by the Kentucky Bourbon Company of New York, upon which advances were made by Louisville parties.

RETURN OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

General Schofield left for Richmond after a cordial and satisfactory interview with the President and General Grant. The President expressed himself pleased with Gen. Schofield's judicious administration of affairs.

SENATE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The friends of General Burbridge, of Kentucky, are sanguine of securing the position of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate for him. Mr. Brown has no expectation of being removed. The subject will be considered in caucus.

DIVISION OF TEXAS.

Thaddeus Stevens' bill for the division of Texas is now prepared, but he proposes to take hold of it as soon as the impeachment pressure has somewhat abated.

IN FAVOR OF IMPEACHMENT.

It is understood the Judiciary Committee, at its meeting on Saturday, determined to report in favor of impeachment.

SLAVE MARRIAGE CASE.

Judge Wylie, sitting in equity, has decided the case of Brown vs. Becket et. al. Brown, as a representative of the creditors of Becket, sought to set aside a deed for the use of Mary Becket, who was alleged to be the wife of Clement, the purpose of selling such property under an execution against Clement. The land in question was originally purchased in the name of Clement Becket for Mary Becket, out of her own earnings, improved it by erecting buildings thereon, spending five or six thousand dollars for the purpose, and by her own earnings as a woman at the hospitals. The Judge said that however worthless a husband may be, all the earnings of his wife are his, and are therefore liable for his debts, and that this principle did not apply to the present case, because Mary Becket was not in law the wife of Clement, the evidence showing that when they came together in 1858, both were slaves, and to the code of slavery the relation of husband and wife was a stranger. Even after both were emancipated they continued to live together just as they had done before, no presumption of marriage arising therefrom in this case, because the fact of their previous life exploded the nature of their relations to each other. Both of the parties in their sworn answers deny that they were ever married subsequently to the acquisition of their freedom. Then, marriage prior to that was impossible, under the law of slavery, their relation to each other was only that of concubinage, and its character has not been changed since by any act of theirs. The injustice threatened to be done to this poor woman and her children by seizures on the fruits of her labor, economy and thrift, and applying them to pay the debts of a husband and the debts of a thriftless and trifling drone, whom she has fed, clothed and sheltered because he was the father of her children, is very fortunately be averted without the violation of any of the established rules of law. The bill should be dismissed with costs.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

The Question of the Standing in of Delegates—The Visitation of Catholic Emigrants—A Difficult Question—How Colfax Treated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1867.

The grand inquest of the nation commenced its sittings at noon to-day. Coming together after such a series of defeats to the dominant party, it was interesting to observe the bearing of both sides of the House. The telegraph has already made all that was said to-day very old, stale matter to the readers of this letter: so that the sole vocation of the scribe is to report the appearance of "things"—which, when properly put, is always interesting. With that unperturbable sanctity of manner which it would seem befits one even ruffle, the ever popular Speaker Colfax stood on his pedestal and calmed the elements with a smile.

THE ELECTIONS.

The first thing in order being the swearing in of new members, Mr. Brooks, the most inconsistent of human beings, objected to the Tennessee members on grounds that in the case of the Kentucky members last summer he had held to be totally irrelevant. The manner of the speaker was, however, the noticeable feature of the whole. Raising himself to his full height and looking assembly around, with fist in air, he pronounced the ringing prophecy substantially as follows: "*He* shall soon give you your own pills to swallow! Make no wry faces. Prepare for the inevitable. The dawn is breaking. The sky is bright; the invincible Democracy so long cast down will clear this house and fill these seats with those who will justly represent their will. Let the gentleman from Massachusetts beware (Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, who reported against Brooks in the case of B rooks vs. Dodge, in the last Congress,) lest, if he perpetrate any more mean tricks upon any member on this side the House, the people will send his victims back by increased and overwhelming majorities. I shall come back with ten, and perhaps twenty thousand majority the next time I have to contest my seat." To which Dawes said "Doubtless; if in New York they can only find time to count the votes."

Mr. Chanler interpolated an occasional passionate remark, threw in a sort of random shot, every now and then, indicative of how good he was feeling over the immaculate sixty thousand majority toward which his own (the Five Points, I believe,) district had contributed its quota. Mr. Chanler is a sleek, straight, fiery young Irishman. He has an abundance of kinky auburnish hair, a high forehead, a not over-Hibernian visage, just the smack of that rich brogue on the tip of the tongue, a distinguished looking pair of "specs" on his nose, his whiskers well trimmed and combed straight forward, and that elastic sort of air all over him that when he bounces up—which he does on an average every five minutes—you are impressed with the idea that there is an India rubber spring somewhere about him and that to hold it down is too much for him. He must open like a jack-knife or die.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, did not fail to bring forward his objections to Col. Stokes, and the Duncan letter was again unearthed. You remember that this was all gone over last session. Gen. Schenck hit the mark in the centre when he remarked—"the objection of the other side of the House to the members from Tennessee is not that they (if any of them ever really were) were in the rebel army, but simply *that they didn't stay there*." Had they come like some of the Kentucky members, still hating the Union, they would find friends among the Copperheads with open arms to receive them.

The result of this debate you have published. The exultant air of the "Democracy," and the firm front and unabated zeal and spirit of our own friends, you have, however, not given to your readers, unless this shall convey some poor idea of it. The indications are of a heated, closely contested session, in which the rebels, backed by the White House, will do their best to make capital out of everything for the coming Presidential election.

VIGILANCE.

How watchful are all the scribers of Johnson, and how alert in favor of the friends of the administration, appears from a little circumstance which occurred, a few days since, in the Pittsburgh Postoffice. A clerk there, John F. Cunningham, saw somewhere (I, however, in the mail,) a copy of the La Crosse *Democrat*, edited by one Pomeroy, usually known and ever rejoicing in the cognomen "Brick." He has made his paper noted, perhaps famous, among "the democracy," and infamous elsewhere, by reflections upon the memory of Mr. Lincoln, and eulogies upon Davis and rebels, and the rebellion in general. Mr. Cunningham saw in the copy that fell into his hands something particularly outrageous, which justly excited his patriotic ire, He got a copy of the Zanesville *Courier* announcing the election of Gov. Hayes, and marking that and writing some remark in reference to the offensive article in "Brick's" paper—what I know not—to the doubtable "Brick," and forwarded them to him by mail. In due time the *Courier*, the note and an order for the dismissal of Cunningham got back to Washington. The announcement of rejoicing over the belief that Rev. Mr. Phillips, Baptist clergyman, will replace one of the Justices removed from the bench by order of the Government; but this will not be so.

It is reported that the disapproval by the home government of Ex-Governor Austin of land grants in Honduras to emigration companies from the Southern States of the United States is confirmed.

Advices from New Grenada state that a great many pronunciamentos were made, and that the interior was quite disturbed.

Venezuela advices state that President Falcon succeeded in reorganizing his Cabinet. The rebels in Coro Harbor were nearly all captured or disbanded.

Details from Hayti to the 4th inst, state that General Montez was still kept closely guarded at Cape Haytien. Large forces of insurrectionary troops were at work for the overthrow of Solnave. They had taken a town on the Dominican frontier. A Dictatorship was demanded by a large portion of people.

There was intense excitement at Port au Prince and the Assembly appointed a commission to consider the propriety of expelling exiles. Consequently, Domingo to the last says large numbers of Haytien insurgents had been pouring into the Haytien border provinces to strike a blow against the Salnave dynasty, and a desperate engagement was soon expected. Two hundred insurgents recently surrendered, but after accepting their pardon, the Haytien forces set off in the night to the insurgent camps, taking clothing, equipments, and two cannons, which had been given them.

It is to be hoped that it is fancy the result of the late storm will prove still more fearfully disastrous from the consequent inundation and heavy rains in Barbadoes. The crops in Barbadoes promise abundance.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—It is rumored that a treaty for the purchase of two Danish West India Islands has been signed at Copenhagen.

—The Senate of Tennessee has passed a bill appropriating three and a half millions aid to the State Railroads.

—Southern loyalists urge Gen. Mower for the Freedmen's Bureau, in case Howard is removed, as they thought he is too radical to suit the President.

—Mr. Stanton does not desire to be reinstated in the War Office, but expects Congress to take action and rebuke the President for his violation of the tenure of office law.

—The friends of General Averill are pressing his name for the War Office, and as he was a victim to the late President's ire, he may get it.

—The White House was thronged on Saturday morning by parties anxious to see the President; a few succeeded. He is most busily engaged in writing his message.

—J. Smith Taylor, a notorious horse thief, in jail at Nashville, on a charge of murder, scaled the walls on Saturday morning and escaped with two other prisoners, one of whom was recaptured.

—Col. Stillwell, U. S. Minister to Venezuela, Gen. D. M. Talmadge, U. S. Commissioner, Col. A. B. Klein, of New Orleans, and W. P. Murray, President of the Common Council of St. Paul, have sailed for St. Thomas, where they take a Government steamer for Laguayra.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

Temporary Organization—Colored President and Secretary.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—The Convention met at noon and elected colored men as temporary Chairman and Secretary. No permanent organization was effected, and the Convention adjourned until Monday. Forty-four negroes and seventy-three whites participated themselves at the caucus. Judge Taliaferro seems to be the choice for permanent Chairman, but it is probable the negro members will elect one of their own color. It was understood in caucus that the first step of the Convention would be to declare all State offices vacant, and to make their own appointments. The recent appointments by Gen. Mower, with one or two exceptions, do not satisfy the members of the Convention. Dr. Avery, newly appointed Sheriff, was in his office this morning and had sworn in most of his deputies. The Courts have continued their sessions, which had been interrupted by the late confusion.

River Items.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., November 24.—There is about four feet two inches of water in the channel. The weather is foggy and mild. P.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., November 24. —Twenty-four inches water in the channel. Weather quite mild, but the sun is almost obscured by smoke from fires in the mountains. M.

GREENSBORO, Pa., November 24.—The river is two feet in the channel and falling. Weather pleasant. G.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—River falling, with three feet in the canal by mark.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 23.—River falling. Weather cloudy and damp.

Union Pacific Railroad Progress.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OMAHA, Nov. 24.—The Union Pacific Railroad is now finished two hundred and twenty-five miles west from Omaha to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected the track will be laid to Evans' Pass, thirty miles further, and the highest point between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, in January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountain to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. The work on the rock cuttings on the western slope will continue during the winter, so that track laying may be resumed early in the spring.

More Barbarism in Delaware.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WILMINGTON, Nov. 23.—The *Daily Council* of this city says: This afternoon ten men, all colored and four white, were lashed at New Castle. The exhibition was witnessed by a large crowd of men, boys and girls. This morning five men were pilloried.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Execution of the Fenians.

Government Precautions Mutual.

Sympathetic Demonstration in Hyde Park, London.

Roman Question Conference.

Pope Withdraws His Opposition.

Time and Place Agreed Upon.

Representation of United States Not Asked For.

Serious Illness of Garibaldi.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXECUTION OF THE FENIANS AT MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 23.—The condemned Fenians, Allen, Larkin and Gould, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at ten o'clock this morning. The precautions taken by the government to guard against an outbreak were complete. Notwithstanding the prevailing dense fog and drizzling rain, the crowd that witnessed the execution was very large. The city now is perfectly quiet.

SYMPATHY FOR THE EXECUTED FENIANS.

LONDON, Nov. 24—1 P. M.—The expected demonstration of sympathy for the fate of Allen, Gould and Larkin, took place to-day at noon. A funeral procession, consisting of about two thousand persons, was formed, and slowly marched to Hyde Park. One of the most conspicuous objects in the procession was a large black banner, upon which was inscribed the motto: "*Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn.*" On the arrival of the mourners at Hyde Park, a solemn meeting was organized, according to a programme previously announced. Three stands had been erected on the grounds, from which, during the afternoon, the people were addressed by various speakers. Strong appeals were made to the sympathies of the audience, and the hurried executions at Manchester were condemned in bitter terms. Notwithstanding the peculiar occasion, and the character of the assemblage, good order prevailed throughout the proceedings, and the police, who were prepared for an emergency, were not once called on to interfere. This evening a similar meeting was held at a public hall in this city, which was largely attended by Irishmen. No disturbance whatever occurred, and the city is perfectly quiet.

FENIAN LEADER ARRESTED.

LONDON, November 24.—A prominent Fenian leader, Colonel Burke, was arrested here to-day. It is alleged that he was the organizer of the expedition which threatened the capture of Chester Castle in February last.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

THE POPE AGREES TO A CONFERENCE.

LONDON, November 23.—The Pope, who at first was strenuously averse to any conference whatever for the settlement of the Roman question, has at length withdrawn his objection and is in full accord with the proposition of Napoleon. The Government of Bavaria has signified acceptance of the French plan.

TIME AND PLACE FOR THE CONVOCATION.

LONDON, November 23.—*Evening.*—Many of the details of the Conference have already been agreed upon. Munich has been chosen as the place, and the 11th of December as the time.

Since the last dispatches the governments of Italy and Wurtemburg have signified their intention of accepting places in the Conference.

REPORT DENIED.

The Paris *Patrie* denies the report that General DIX has expressed any desire for the representation of the United States in the Conference.

ITALIANS RELEASED.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Dispatches from Rome announce that the Holy Father, in accordance with the advice of France, has ordered the release of all Garibaldians who were taken prisoners by the Pontifical forces during the late campaign.

RETURN OF FRENCH TROOPS.

PARIS Nov. 24.—Transports have been ordered to sail on Monday from Toulon for Civita Vecchia, where they will take on board one division of the French expedition in Italy and return to France.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI SERIOUSLY ILL.

FLORENCE, November 24.—It is reported that Garibaldi is lying seriously ill in prison at Varignano, and that his sons have been hurried to his bedside with medical aid.

The journals of this city deny the truth of the report that the Italian Government is about to raise a new loan.

FRANCE.

CONCESSION TO CABLE COMPANY.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—It is asserted that the concession applied for by the American Telegraph Cable Company has been granted by the French government for a term of years.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRANKFORT, November 24.—*Evening.*—U. S. Bonds quoted to-day at 75¾ for issue of 1862.

LONDON, Nov. 23—*Noon.*—Consols opened firm at 94¼ U. S. 5-20s, 73¾; Illinois Central, 85¾; Erie Railroad, 46¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—*Noon.*—Cotton opened heavy at 8½ for upland middlings, and 9¾ for Orleans middling. The sales are estimated at 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs are quiet. Refined Petroleum has declined to 1s 4d.

LONDON, Nov. 23—2 P. M.—Consols for money 94¼ U. S. Five-twenties 70 11-16; Illinois Central 85½; Erie Railroad 47.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—2 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady, though rather more doing; the sales will reach 10,000 bales. Lard 51s. Bacon 48s. Provisions and produce unchanged.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 23.—The steamer Virginia, from New York on the 9th inst., arrived here to-day.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

TOBACCO FACTORY SEIZED.

An immense tobacco factory, in the lower part of the city, was seized yesterday, on the allegation that correct returns of transactions had not been made.

VISITORS FROM COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The Mayor, City Council and a number of editors, from Columbus, Ohio, are at the Astor House. They have been inspecting the water works here and go to Boston for a similar purpose.

ARMS, &c., FOR ST. THOMAS.

It is understood a number of cannon, a considerable quantity of small arms, and a large amount of ammunition, &c., were dispatched to St. Thomas by the Government on the steamer South American, which sailed yesterday. The opinion was expressed on board the steamer that our flag would soon be hoisted on the islands of St. Thomas and St. John.

Steamer Arrived.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 24.—The steamship Moravia, from Liverpool Nov. 14th, and Londonderry on the 15th, arrived this afternoon.

RICHMOND.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis—Chief Justice to be Present—Gen. Lee Summoned to the Counsel in Attendance.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, November 23.—Jeff. Davis' trial will commence on Monday morning at eleven o'clock. At that hour he will place himself in the custody of the United States Marshal, and it is believed he will be bailed day by day on his own recognizance. About fifteen witnesses are summoned for the Government, including James A. Seddon, late Confederate Secretary of War, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. It is stated he will be tried on a new indictment, to be made by the Grand Jury here. Chief Justice Chase and Judge Underwood will arrive here on Monday morning. Messrs. Chandler and Evarts, of the prosecution, and Messrs. O'Conor and Sohn, of the defense, will arrive here to-morrow morning. Davis spent nearly all of to-day with his counsel.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—As Judge Chase will not arrive here until to-morrow afternoon, the Davis trial will not commence until two o'clock, when Judge Chase will deliver the charge to the Grand Jury. It is also known whether he will remain during all the trial. Mr. Davis' counsel say they are entirely ready to go on and the Government officers give no intimation of any postponement on their part.

A letter was received to-day from Robert E. Lee, who has been summoned by the Government as a witness, saying he will be in Richmond to-morrow. Messrs. O'Connor and Shea, for the defense, arrived to-day, and Messrs. Reid, of Philadelphia, and Brady, of New York, will come to-day. It is stated positively that Messrs. Evarts and Dana, for the prosecution, also arrived to-day. Mr. Davis attended St. Paul's Church this morning.

Sentence Passed by Stanton.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The *Times* says the sentence has just arrived with the proceedings of the 13th. Lord Lyons, in presenting his credentials to the Emperor Napoleon, said that the cordial relations existing between France and England have always contributed to the welfare of the two countries and to the peace of the whole world. The instructions of the Queen especially prescribed to him to spare nothing to maintain and strengthen those relations. The Emperor replied: "I am pleased at the sentiments which you have expressed in the name of the Queen. I appreciate their full value, and shall be happy to respond to them by sincere attachment to her person and family. From the commencement of my reign one of my most constant objects has been to maintain with Great Britain those friendly relations which have already borne so many fruits. I doubt not you will exert yourself to maintain the relations so useful to the progress of civilization and the peace of the world. The remembrance of your father and your personal qualities assure you a cordial reception in this country."

It was believed that between two hundred and fifty to three hundred lives were lost at the colliery explosion at Ferndale, Austin & Co.

The troops sent against Garibaldi consisted of three thousand Pontifical troops and two thousand Swiss, acting as a support and turning on two flanks. The French loss was two killed and thirty-eight wounded. The Pontifical loss was twenty killed and one hundred and twenty-three wounded. The Garibaldian loss was four hundred dead, left on the field, and wounded in proportion, with sixteen hundred prisoners taken to Rome, and seven hundred into the frontier. The Chassepot rifle did wonders.

By steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg on the 10th, and Southampton on the 13th, details of news one day later have been received.

The *Etendard*, of Paris, states that all the European States have declared themselves in favor of a conference on the question of Roman affairs, and that the French Government has forwarded a second circular, officially proposing a conference to all, even smaller States.

Advices.—In Monday's sitting of the Committee of Lower House on the compromise with Hungary, the Finance Minister made a speech, in which he announced that the Government's excess of expenditure would be avoided, and that there was every prospect of a settlement of the financial position of the Empire.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church—The Question of Union.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, November 23.—In accordance with the special committee, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States to-day postponed the question of union with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church until the meeting of the next General Assembly. The committee expressed a desire to make full confession of his participation therein. He was brought here from jail and sworn. He stated that about the first of August he became acquainted, at a pic-nic, with a man named Wilson, who soon took him into his confidence and developed to him a plan to rob the mail bags in the Pittsburgh Postoffice. He accompanied him to the office that night and several of the boxes were opened and robbed by Wilson. Subsequently the prisoner, Thompson, was admitted into the firm formed for lessening the correspondence of several leading mercantile houses, and things went up till the unfortunate night of the arrest of witness. They had nightly visited the office and abstracted letters by means of false keys. The witness stated that he was to have $1,000 arrested the man Wilson had made his escape, as it was his arm which had been caught inside the letter box. On being discovered, Wilson fled, handing his keys and the letters to witness, who was arrested with them in his possession, (a *likely* story.)

A record of proceedings against Thompson, in New York, before Justice Dowling, by which it appeared he had pleaded guilty to a charge of endeavoring to defraud several persons by drafts dishonestly obtained, was admitted in evidence.

Mr. Roseburg, Cashier of the Bank of Pittsburgh, was sworn and identified the signature of the individual who called on him some time within the last sixty days, to get a draft of two thousand dollars drawn by the First National Bank of Dubuque, on the First National Bank, in favor of James Wood, Sons & Co. He refused to cash the draft and afterwards learned that the prisoner was unauthorized to receive the money.

In default of $5,000 bail the prisoner was committed to jail to await his trial.

Meeting of the Ninth Ward Citizens—A Steam Fire Engine to be Secured.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Ninth ward was held on Saturday evening, in Independence Hall, for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements for procuring a steam fire engine for the ward. W. R. Ford, Esq., was called to the Chair and Mr. J. E. McKelvy chosen Secretary. The subscription books were handed in and the amount subscribed not being sufficient to order an engine, Charles H. Armstrong addressed the meeting, and was immediately followed by Messrs. James Park, Jr., A. J. Cochran, David McClellan, J. H. Nobbs, William Berger and David Crawford, who volunteered to take the matter in charge, that had been subscribed, solicit other subscription, and order the engine. The kind offer of these gentlemen was received with great applause. James Park, Jr., was appointed Treasurer. The meeting, after tendering a vote of thanks to the gentlemen who volunteered to undertake the matter, adjourned.

Thus the matter of obtaining a steam fine engine for the ward has been fully determined upon. The citizens have labored energetically for some years to secure an engine, but their labors have been fruitless. From present appearances, in the hands of such gentlemen as have charge of the project, an engine will soon be secured, and ground hog property afforded from the numerous fires in the neighborhood. The growth of that portion of the city in large and valuable manufactories has been very rapid, and the losses by fire enormous. Since the operation of the alarm telegraph, as shown by the register of the office, about twenty-five per cent. of the fires that have occurred in the city have been in the Ninth ward. All those who have subscribed are requested to hand in their subscriptions, and those who have not subscribed will be afforded an opportunity to do so.

Charles Dickens.

It is uncertain whether Mr. Dickens will visit Pittsburgh during his sojourn in the country. A letter received from the house of Ticknor & Fields, states: "It is quite impossible for me to answer at present your queries respecting Mr. Dickens' visit to Pittsburgh. It is not infallible. Take one ounce of sweet oil, and add half an ounce of gum opal. Apply to the chest, under the arms, the palms of the hands and hollow of the feet. It will generally relieve in the most severe case of croup in five minutes. Remember, use externally, and drink plentifully of cool water."

—A clergyman in Springfield, Mass., who is given to figurative expressions, said in a sermon on Sunday last, that the columbaid of a pure heart should be loaded with the projectile of prayer. He did not go on to say that the columbaid should then be fired at the Almighty, though that was the inevitable conclusion.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Crime and Immorality.

The rapid increase of crime and immorality, not only in our city but throughout the country, is truly alarming. Never within our recollection have the morals of the city been of so debasing a character as during the present year, and as a natural consequence crime has fearfully increased. The rapid increase of populaties, which has a tendency to increase the number of idlers, loafers and vagrants, is doubtless the immediate cause of this increase, or at least one of the causes, but that it is the chief cause, we are not prepared to admit. The old saying that

"Satan always something finds
For idle hands to do,"

is none the less true on account of its age, and in this may be found a key to the mystery of the increase of crime in the land. Admitting then that idleness is the chief cause, does it not naturally follow that the cause extends beyond the person who commits the crime? or, in other words, is not some one else accountable in a great measure for his idleness? To answer this question satisfactorily it is only necessary to attend our criminal courts, or make a visit to the jail, either of which will show clearly that the great majority of criminals are young men, and boys, between the ages of ten and twenty-five years, from all classes of society, all of whom, with scarcely an exception, have been reared in idleness from infancy, without a profession or useful employment. This being the case, who but the parents are accountable for the actions of these persons? Is it at all astonishing that a man with no object in view, nothing to employ his mind, taught from infancy to despise labor, and destitute of the requisite means to live without, is tantalizing, we ask, that he indulges to visit places of infamy that abound in our city, and once having fallen into a habit of this kind, does crime not follow as a natural result?

Much misery may be attributed the vast amount of immorality among the female portion of the community. Idleness and ignorance are two of the greatest curses which any country can be afflicted with, and the want of free schools, when the demand for labor is at all times greater than the supply, there is no excuse for either. There are now a number of crimes committed which are not even mentioned in the city papers, and which, on the other or both the causes named, and such being the case, are not parents in a great measure fearfully responsible? If every young man was taught from the rudiments of obtaining, or the ability or desire to acquire a profession, would learn a useful trade, and young women, instead of spending their time in idleness would endeavor to fit themselves for the responsible positions of wives and mothers, to which they all aspire, an improvement in the morals and the decrease of crime in the community would soon be apparent.

If parents would exercise a proper care and guardianship over their children the number of the nightly frequenters of the dens of vice and immorality would not be so great as it is at present, and many of the dens would be compelled to close their doors for want of patronage. The eradicate the curse of vice which infests the city, it is necessary to strike at the first cause, and until such a plan is adopted there will be a sad one indeed. Christian associations may labor faithfully, but until aided and assisted by parents, who alone can apply the effectual remedy, the effect of their labors will scarcely be perceptible. Many a poor wretch is lifted out of the depths of sin any misery by these laudable institutions, another is plunged in to a greater depth by the neglect and carelessness of parents.

Before U. S. Commissioner Gamble—Shooting of Thompson, the Alleged Mail Robber—He is Held in $5,000 to Answer.

On Saturday William A. Thompson, the enterprising young man who was recently arrested in New York, while endeavoring to obtain funds on a number of stolen checks and drafts, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Gamble, on a charge of robbing the mail, preferred against him by the man Black, who has already been committed to answer a similar charge. Black, it will be remembered, was arrested during the latter part of October last, almost in the very act of robbing the lock boxes in the Postoffice, by means of false or skeleton keys. He was held under $5,000 to undergo all the punishment of the crime, and expressed a desire to make full confession of his participation therein. He was brought here from jail and sworn. He stated that about the first of August he became acquainted, at a pic-nic, with a man named Wilson, who soon took him into his confidence and developed to him a plan to rob the mail boxes in the Pittsburgh Postoffice. He accompanied him to the office that night and several of the boxes were opened and robbed by Wilson. Subsequently the prisoner, Thompson, was admitted into the firm formed for lessening the correspondence of several leading mercantile houses, and things went up till the unfortunate night of the arrest of witness. They had nightly visited the office and abstracted letters by means of false keys. The witness stated that he was to have $1,000 arrested the man Wilson had made his escape, as it was his arm which had been caught inside the letter box. On being discovered, Wilson fled, handing his keys and the letters to witness, who was arrested with them in his possession, (a *likely* story.)

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1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

Being as much reading matter as any paper sold at twice dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all matters of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Every effort has been renewed to render the market reports which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily obtained from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The prize news to be collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

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One Year	8.00.

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The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the hands of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice literary and miscellaneous matter, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and are conceded to circle in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, to detailing prices of all the articles in the market at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Clubs of Ten	1 15.

—and one to the getter up the club.

☞ For specimen copies of either Daily or weekly, address the proprietors.

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Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and Western Virginia will insert the above, and send us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1867.

BY LAST REPORTS the Constitutional Convention was defeated in Mississippi only by 851 out of 36,971 registered voters voting for it.

EVERY CORNER of the South appears to have been reached and permeated by the spirit of education. Spelling books are everywhere, and Southern statesmen are brought face to face with those objects of their hate—a free press and free speech.

THE *North American* gives a tempting description of the modern paintings on sale in that city. One describes two young girls in a wheat field, enough of the grain being lodged to afford a watery prospective. One holds a wreath and the other a basket of flowers. We fear the owner of the wheat would not care to have them there, and a group more in consonance with the place would be a much higher type of art. Art in idealising should never contradict nature and standard facts. Flowers do not grow properly in wheat fields, and groups of flower gatherers would be esteemed trespassers in such a place.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. SEWARD has offered to settle these claims and take land in British America as compensation. This offer has been peremptorily declined. Her Majesty has no land for sale, and there is no immediate prospect of payment. The American people will never recede from its demand, but can better afford to wait than stir up any greater animosity than our people now feel toward our British cousins. Sir ROBERT BRUCE said to an English traveler:

"Tell our friends in London to settle this Alabama business, and soon, unless they have deliberately chosen to put an obstacle in the way of friendship between the two great branches of our race."

His advice has thus far fallen on heedless ears, and in as far as the idea of reaction in our country can gain ground in England, just so far will be increased the difficulty of collecting these claims. The men engaged in a battle seldom have a correct idea of the general movements on the field, and Republicans who have been indulging their domestic differences of opinion, to the extent of neglecting to vote, or voting for an opposition candidate, may not see that the result of an apparent waning in the movements of that army which pressed forward to victory, in our bayonet war, must be to decrease confidence in the nation, in its power and purpose to meet its obligations honorably and to exact prompt payment from its debtors. Let the British statesmen believe that there is a reasonable prospect of the Democracy, the foe of the war for the suppression of the rebellion and friend of rebels, is about to come into power, and they are shrewd enough to know that these claims would never be pressed.

With the Confederacy triumphant, as it would be were the Democracy to triumph, why should the British pay damages for aiding it in the day of its struggle? Southern statesmen are proverbially ungrateful, and always cast aside a creature they have bought and used; but the British government is too powerful to be repudiated by an ally of even the arrogance of the old Southern oligarchy. It is idle to blame Mr. SEWARD, as does the *North American*, for failing to collect these claims. British statesmen are too well versed in the geography of our politics, if they do make mistakes in that of our towns and rivers, not to hope for a reaction in favor of the South, and bide their time as they are now doing.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

In the synopsis of General GRANT's report, given on Saturday, the cost of "Indian subsistence," is set down at $644,339 for the past year. Can any one give any good and sufficient reason why the working people of this country should pay six hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars for subsisting Indians? They are hale, hearty fellows, ride horseback in a manner that would make DAN. RICE's prime troupe appear ordinary equestrians, and play poker successfully against the most expert blackleg. Is it not probable they have sufficient muscle and brain to subsist themselves, if left to their own resources? If they should refuse to use their powers for that purpose, and prefer death to work, who is bound to interfere? If any man deliberately refuses to work for his bread, is the community bound to feed him? We think not. The highest law says "he that will not work neither shall he eat," and, so far from it being a duty to feed the idle, it is a crime, and implicates those who preserve their lives in the crimes they are sure to commit. It is the law of nature that every full grown creature shall provide for the preservation of its own life, and only in cases of disability can it be a duty to preserve the life of one who does not make exertion to take care of himself. The Indians scorn work, with even more haughty arrogance than did the slaveholders, and both classes have ever stood upon their assorted right to wring a living from the sweat of other brows. Our whole Indian policy, which recognizes independent nations in our midst, is a miserable mistake; but the feeding of these vagabonds at the expense of the nation, is monstrous.

We had accounts from Minnesota last winter of Government officers, at salaries of five dollars per day and upward, dragging flour, beans, pork, et ceteras, by ropes across their shoulders, up narrow streams, while they floundered through snow, ice and water, sometimes over their knees. Their oxen stalled, wagons broke, boats were cut to pieces by the ice and sunk; and still they dragged, and tugged, and loaded and unloaded, under the stimulous of knowing that the copper colored gentlemen who were picking the vermin from their sacred persons, and playing poker, in their lodges, waiting for their subsistence, might grow weary, and change their amusements to those of baking white babies in cook stoves, disjointing and cutting off the hands and feet of children; laughing to see how long they would be in dying, and other congenial modes of expressing their impatience at the non-arrival of their dinners.

Of these amiable mendicants, whom we have been subsisting, Colonel MCCLURE, writing to the New York *Tribune*, says:

"It is known to all that Gen. Sherman has had over ten thousand troops on the Plains and Upper Missouri since April last; that they are costing the Government probably five hundred thousand dollars per week; that no battle has been fought with the hostile tribes; that no thoroughfare has been protected, and that, relying upon the proffered protection of the army, hundreds of emigrants and settlers have fallen victims to the scalping knife. So much has passed into history, and must be familiar to all intelligent readers. How many lives have thus been wantonly sacrificed, the nation will never know. Most of them have left without survivors to tell the story of their sad fate. I notice that Gov. Crawford, of Kansas, estimates the butcheries of settlers and emigrants during the past year at five thousand, and the calculation has been received in the East with general distrust. Those who have spent any considerable time in the West have good reason to know that the number given is not too large. I do not take up a paper published between the Plains and Oregon that does not record some fiendish savagery of the Indians, and there is hardly a cabin on the Platte or Smoky Hill routes that has not the memory of the slain interwoven with its history."

The people who are thus practically abandoned, by our Government, to the mercy of the savages whom it feeds and supplies with arms and ammunition, are the pioneers in the great army of civilization, as "westward the star of empire takes its way." In honesty and intelligence they are the peers of any class of our citizens, and in enterprise and energy the superiors of most. Ninety-nine out of one hundred of them are as guiltless of wrong to the Indian as any Eastern man can be, and go west carrying schools and churches with them. To talk of them as outlaws or as inviting, by frauds upon the Indian, the frightful deaths to which they are doomed, is adding a grievious insult to the great wrong of leaving them without protection. That the United States troops afford none is inevitable, because the rules of war, by which they are bound, make them useless in an Indian war.

When Gen. BRADDOCK marched his solid columns in battle array along the bank of the Monongahela, and the Indian arrows came upon them from invisible foes, WASHINGTON advised him to order his men to break ranks and each find shelter behind a tree. The advice was rejected with scorn, and the army left on the battle field. Our Government continues to re-enact the part of BRADDOCK, with a dogged pertinacity which would be unaccountable if we did not know that a policy which expends $500,000 a week must be very strongly backed by the men who get the money. The Indian army has a great many contracts to give out. It spends money out west, and there is a class of men, into whose hands it goes, who care little how many people are massacred, provided they themselves are making money.

Our Indian army is a compromise between the doomed settlers, for protection, and that of the mawkish sentimentality of the east, which forbids the just punishment of these savage murderers. It is utterly useless. Five thousand frontier troops, officered and maneuvered by men, who, like Washington, understand Indian warfare and conform to it, as far as necessary to secure effective service, would soon reduce the Indians to quiet. It is not necessary to exterminate them by butchery. We would not advocate, nor would frontiersmen execute cruelties and tortures in revenge. We would send after them men, not in shining uniforms, to signal them to get out of the way, but in such costumes as hunters and trappers wear, and let the Indian feel, as the white settler now does, that every tree, or stump, tuft of grass or bunch of prairie flowers, every boulder or rut or cleft of a rock is the probable hiding place of a foe, armed with an unerring rifle. Before this mode of warfare the Indians would soon bow to the superiority of the white man. Once conquered, once fairly beaten at his game of war, bring them under the protection and penalties of our laws. Give homesteads to individual heads of families; secure these to them so that they cannot dispose of them to traders or speculators; encourage them to raise cattle; protect them in the enjoyment of the property they may acquire; punish their crimes, as you do those of white men, and compel them to make roads and build school houses, as you do white men. Let private benevolence feed and clothe and teach as many of them as it may desire; but let us be done with this government business of subsisting Indians on four which costs fifty dollars a barrel before they get it, and beans at a corresponding rate. If Congress shall neglect early in the coming session to stop the worse than useless expenditure of our Indian policy, it will be grossly derelict to its financial duty to the country, and if it fail to authorize some veritable protection to our citizens on the frontiers, it must be responsible for the lives sacrificed through its negligence.

Crete is in possession of the insurgents barring the fortresses,

TWO GOSPELS.

EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE—*Sirs*:—A church-goer, given to analyzing, cannot but discover that there are two Gospels preached in the most orthodox Churches. The first represents Christ as a Saviour, and is the Gospel of Self. The second holds Him as an example, and is the Gospel of Humanity. These two Gospels had their representatives in two divines living during the Scottish Reformation. The one accepted some law of King and Parliament trenching on the rights of the Church. The other, James Renwick, dissented, lost his living, and finally his life. During his struggle his brother of the Gospel of Self inquired if he did not believe that those who conformed to the laws, and retained them living, could be saved?

"Oh yes!" was his answer.

"Then, what more do you want?"

"Oh, I want a great deal more. The salvation of my soul is a small part of what I want. I want to honor my Lord and Master. I want to preserve the purity of His Church. I want to bring the world to honor Him, as King of Kings and Lord of Lords. I want to bring many to repentance and go to heaven bearing my sheaves."

His was the Gospel which holds Christ as the Example—holds that, because He suffered and sacrificed and labored that others might be saved, He thereby taught that the way of salvation lies, not alone in seeking to be saved, but in seeking to save others. Christ, the Example, is too much lost sight of, in Christ the Saviour, and appeals from the pulpit are too often addressed to our Selfishness. "Repent, believe and be saved" is the great burden of nineteen sermons out of every twenty now delivered in our pulpits. He who has heard a sermon, or even a paragraph of a sermon, on that portion of the 25th chapter of Matthew, which describes the general judgment, and the ground on which all are to be judged, has been especially fortunate.

Too few of our preachers even attempt to incite a desire of heaven for its own sake—for sake of the purity and holiness which prevail there—and the assurance of becoming more God-like, as the endless ages roll away; but simply treat it as a refuge from hell. We are to "strive to enter in at the straight gate," not because it leads away from sin and all its deformities, and up towards the beauty of holiness, but because life is uncertain, death approaching, and perdition waiting to catch the unwary. Thus "the doctrine of fear" is promulgated day after day, the Scribes and Pharisees are held up as terrible examples, and "a way of escape," not from sin, but from its consequent suffering, ever and ever, the mental food furnished to the hungry seekers after that Bread of Life and Water of Life, indispensable to growth in grace. To be Christ-like, to forget self, to accept poverty and toil and obliquy in serving others; to be just to the irreclaimable, generous to the unthankful—to seek not our own aggrandizement at another's cost,—to measure every act, of every day, by the Divine rule of Right—to spend and be spent that His "Kingdom may come, on earth as it is in Heaven." Who teaches this gospel? Ah, the dry husks of dogmas, the long dissertations about the mode by which God shall bring together the severed portions of our dust in the resurrection—the searching appeals to examine hearts while the life which flows from them is all at war with that of the great Example! Truly, we have many blind leaders of the blind, and what wonder is it that there is little or no perceptible difference between the Church and the World.

A man may be a most acceptable member while taking every possible legal advantage of his neighbor; while heaping up wealth by over-reaching the ignorant and taking advantage of his neighbor's necessity. He may openly disown or disavow the Divine authority in all that pertains to the Government of States. He may assume to have discovered a country in which the Lord God Omnipotent does not reign, take up his moral abode there, call it politics, spend his life in it, build a church, just across the line, buy a pew, sit in it occasionally, and be comforted by ecclesiastical assurances that he is a very good Christian. A woman may "grind the faces of the poor" in denying just wages to the widow who washes her linen, neglect the calls of the needy, or bring her husband to bankruptcy that she may load her person with beads, bugles and costly fabrics, and yet be a most respectable member of the most respectable church.

The Gospel of Self has been steadily gaining ground in this country ever since the Gospel of Slavery was permitted to take root in our Constitution, and the old Gospel of Example, which led the Puritans and Quakers and persecuted Catholics to face the privations of the Wilderness that they might enjoy freedom to worship God, is rapidly passing into the almost forgotten past. The Miles and Rose Standishes, the Rodger Williamses, the William Penns and Anna Hutchinsons are too few to salt the great quantity of earth which requires preservation from falling into mere selfish formalism and mistaking it for religion.

The sublime heroisms, the patriotism and Christ-like self sacrifices of our war appear to have been left with our dead on their battle-fields, while the camp followers and pilferers have come forth loaded with booty, and circulated their gains and principles with a most deleterious effect. We appear less Christ-like, as a State, and our Churches have settled back into their old teachings of the doctrines of Self. The Church is separated from the World, not in being unlike it, but in extending hopes of salvation with little or no reference to the manner in which we do our duty in the World, in giving one day to duties enjoined by the law of God, and six to customs prescribed by the World. Our religious teachers fail in keeping before the people the great fact that God will never consent to be excluded from supreme jurisdiction in any portion of space which He has created.

That we are as amenable to this law in a civil contract as in the sacrament of the Eucharist; that the man is unfaithful in or neglectful of the humblest duty to his fellow man has broken the immutable law, that no creed, system of belief, form of worship, or other device, can cancel the obligation to do right, under all circumstances and at all times, to do right to all men by seeking to do them good.

If we heard less of the probabilities of death, and more of the possibilities of life, of the possible glory and beauty which might crown it if we should steadfastly follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth, through good and through evil report, to a palace or to a prison, follow Him in his path of healing the sick, teaching the ignorant, lifting up the down trodden and making the world better than we found it, our churches would be better filled, and the labors of our pastors bring better fruits.

I have been led to this train of reflection by having, recently, gone, several times, to Church, and each time having heard nothing but appeals to the selfishness of the congregation—calls to "repent, and flee from the wrath to come." These are well in their place; but who does not long for a little of the Renwick spirit of wanting something more than mere salvation from the penalty of crime? JANE G. SWISSHELM.

A happy couple were united at the railway station in Detroit, recently. They had met in an Eastern city, and were *en route* for their home in Illinois, having made up their minds to try their hands at matrimony, but the delay necessary to procure a license in Illinois they thought would be too much for them, so they procured the services of a applicant, and were made one during the twenty minutes for dinner delay.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special religious observance. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by any proper conception of the character of that Great Being "who rules the earth in righteousness," and "who daily loadeth with his benefits;" but by an innate sense of the existence of an over-ruling Power, by which the world and all it contains are governed and controlled. Aided by the dictates of cultivated reason, and the teachings of Divine revelation, we, however, are taught to recognize in that Supreme Ruler a Heavenly Father, to whom we are indebted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, and to whom we owe constant and fervent thanksgiving and praise. It is He who "visiteth the earth and watereth it;" who "setteth the furrows and blesseth the springings thereof;" who crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "clothest the pastures with flocks, and coverest the valleys with corn; who maketh the out-goings of the morning and the evening to rejoice;" who is "our refuge and strength;" who "maketh wars to cease," and "taketh us from our enimies;" whose "throne is forever and ever," and who "blesseth the nations whose God is the Lord."

On all sides we have increased assurances of the "loving kindness" of an All-wise Ruler of Good, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible war, and permitted our people to once more repose in safety, "without any to molest them or make them afraid." The monstrous sentiment of disunion is no longer tolerated. The Flag, the Union, and the Constitution are esteemed as the safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are revered and defended as the ark of their political safety.

A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants. A bounteous harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman. Flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hills. Commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art, speed, unmolested, over the trackless deeps. Neither pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments or commercial distress, have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of the Commonwealth; but peace, health, education, morality, religion, social improvement and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of comfort and enjoyment to overflowing.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, and "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," and to whom we are deeply indebted for all these and the richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our most fervent gratitude and hearty thanksgiving.

I, therefore, do hereby recommend that THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiving, that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assemble in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude and offer up prayers for a continuance of Divine favor.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second.

JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE regulates and tones the Stomach.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure cures fever and ague. Let those afflicted with this malady try it.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is purely vegetable, and you do not have to wait a week to see its effect.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is the greatest appetizer ever known. It not only creates appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is recommended by all the leading physicians.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated and in a low state of normal action

☞ Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 Market Street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
nov25 NTW

Is Stimulation Necessary?

This question is practically answered in the affirmative by thousands of physicians every day. Sometimes they prescribe the ordinary forms of alcohol; sometimes tinctures which are simply inferior alcohol, more or less medicated; but no small proportion of the faculty give the preference to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as the most carefully prepared medicinal stimulant at present known. It is impossible for prejudice itself to be blind to the marked success with which this extraordinary tonic and alterative has been administered in cases of DYSPEPSIA during the last twenty years. If it were possible to obtain the whole country for a census in which it had effected a cure of this often acute and agonizing disease, they would number millions. No wonder, then, that it has become a STANDARD MEDICINE in every State, city, town and village in the United States, and that names, the most distinguished in literature and science, are the vouchers for its remarkable properties. The immense manufactory at Pittsburgh, with its extensive machinery, and the largest establishment of the kind in the United States, probably, in the world. The application of natural labor, empiric in the preparation of the Bitters, is superseded with the steam driven machinery, to greater than that of any other establishment in the country, or even the continent, and, by the blessing of Providence, the benefactions of this long tested tonic and alterative are co-extensive with its continually increasing sales.

The Greatest Success Known.

We are credibly informed that during the month of October there was sold in this city alone over TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED BOTTLES OF DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. These bottles of medicine show one thing infallibly, and that is that thousands of people are afflicted with coughs and colds. It also heralds the fact beyond all doubt, that DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is the greatest of all remedies for such diseases.

The Doctor proposes to refund the money when the Pectoral fails to do good in curing all hoarseness, recent cough, blood spitting, lung-cess, or any incipient lung disease. The fame of DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL CURE SYRUP is now one of the household words in the boundaries of the United States, and in many cases has gone far beyond these limits.

Of the one hundred and sixty thousand sensible citizens of Pittsburgh, not one can afford to do without this wonderful medicine. Its often attested speed cures of cures; its success in every household where it has been used; its being free from unpleasantness; its well known component of pure vegetable ingredients, has made DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP to be acknowledged not only by the people who have had occasion to use it, but has introduced it to the notice and use of many of the most respectable of the medical profession. Sold at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, No. 120 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS, for Lung Examinations, No. 120 PENN ST., corner of Evans alley.

November 6th, '67.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. SHANNON, Jr., Adams Express Office, 64 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARD. Deposits received subject to check, without interest.

JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
GEO. D. TIBBLS, Secty and Treas'r.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, Solicitor.

TRUSTEES:

JAMES BLACKMORE,	JAMES H. HOPKINS,
ALEX. TIBBLS,	JAMES BOWN,
WILLIAM DEANS,	W. W. BRADSHAW,
A. G. CURRAGH,	ROBERT WRAY.
JOHN EVANS.	

J. D MATTHEWS,
STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,
234 Liberty Street, opposite Wood.

BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCIL MARKING PLATES, ALPHABETS, LEAD FIGURES, &c., &c. Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention, and be executed on the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. We refer to Messrs. Lilley, Hilton & Co., Pittsburgh.

☞ AGENTS WANTED.

no2:3:44

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., No. 87 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, November 23d, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, on the Capital Stock, payable in Cash on and after Monday, 25th instant, free of Government tax.

JOHN H. CLARKE, Secretary.

no23:3:86

FOR RENT—To a small family, a Good House,

With hot and cold water and gas. Immediate possession given. Has five rooms, cellar, hall and attic. Inquire at No. 32, second street.

no21:3 W. H. CAMPBELL.

REDFIELD ON RAILWAYS.—NEW AND REVISED EDITION.—The Law of Railways, embracing Corporations, Eminent Domain, Contracts, Common Carriers of Goods and Passengers, Constitutional Law, Investments, &c. By ISAAC REDFIELD, L.L.D. In two volumes.

KAY & COMPANY,
no13 65 Wood street.

CURTIS ON PATENTS.—A Treatise on the Law of Patents, for Useful Inventions, as enacted and administered in the United States of America. By GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS. Third edition, revised and enlarged.

no13 KAY & COMPANY, 65 Wood street.

WARREN ON EASEMENTS.—A Treatise on the American Law of Easements and Servitudes. By HENRY WARREN, LL.D. Second Edition; revised and enlarged.

no13 KAY & COMPANY, 65 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION,
Office No. 42 Wall street,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15, 1867.

☞ THE INTEREST, IN GOLD, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division,

Due December 1st, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, New York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER,
no20:3thS—mwf Treasurer.

☞ PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—Prof. GUSTAVE BLESS has the honor to announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity that he will give a

CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

At the FEMALE COLLEGE, on TUESDAY EVENING, November 26th, 1867. He will be assisted by Miss CORA BROWN, Miss ERNEST, Mrs. LESTER, and the Pupils of the Musical Department.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

1. Overture—for eight hands—Clementi
2. Song—"Amber"—By Miss Bentley, Mozart
3. Trio—for female voices—Concone.
4. Duo Concertan—for two Flutes—Henri Herz
5. "La Fontana,"—Grande Valse—for one voice—By Miss Cora Brown—G. Blesser.
6. Grand Galop de Bravura—Wollenhaupt.

PART SECOND.

7. Introduction and Polonaise—for Clarinet and Piano—Carl Blesser.
8. Song—"Mary"—By Miss Ernest—Miss Brown.
9. Grande Marche de Concert—for eight hands—By Messrs. Bless, Bentley, Darrash, E. C. Otis and A. Cook.
10. Duo and Chorus—for Female voices—"Ave Maria"—By Miss E. Brown and the Vocal Class.
11. Solo—Piano, (6) Meditation, (7) Blessner

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....ONE DOLLAR EACH.

The Decker Piano used on this occasion has been kindly furnished by Mr. Chas. C. Mellor, 91 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Tickets to be had at C. C. Mellor's, H. Kleber & Bro.'s, Meeks Storer, and at the College.

no23:3:85

BIRMINGHAM LETTER LIST.—Letters remaining uncalled for at Birmingham Post Office, November 25th, 1867.

Bryan Dennis	Getz James	Price D
Anderson Elizabeth	Gray Elizabeth	Richards Jas
Barth Th's	Gray John	Reynolds John
Brown Wm H	H	S
Brezley John	Manley John	Sanders N
Brezley Mary	Hartman Peter	Schroeder John
Brashear John	Hall Thos H	Schrader Sophia
Bacon Jas	Harkness E A	Stewart Jno
Burd Hallie L	J	Shipley Rob't s
C	Jones Catherine	Stephens John
Carter Dror	Johnson Alf	Shriver John
Coumans John	Johnston Thos	[illegible] Jas
Clarke Jane	K	Smith Wm G
Clarke Wm	Keck Wm H	T
Caldwell Wm	Kids Amanda	Thompson J R
Campbell Virginia	Lewis Samuel	Thomas M
Cree W	M	Tracey Wm W
Carroll Carrie	Mitchell C	Thompson Thomas Wm
D	Matthew A F	Thomas Jno
Duffy John	Mc	V
Davidson Geo	McCoy John	Valentine Isaac
Davis Thos T	McClarkin L	Vale Jane
E	McCandless Caleb	W
Evans Wm	McCarty Dennis	Williams R M
Elliott James	McCullough W	Wall Jas Esq
F	P	Wilson
Fisher Mary	Nold Jacob	Y
Finney Samuel	O	Young Robt
	Prophater F Wm	Young Sarah A

E. M. KERMAN, Postmaster.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MISSES' UNDERWEAR,
BOYS' UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,

A complete line of sizes, in

SILK, ALL WOOL AND MERINO,

At prices as low as before the war.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
No. 19 Fifth Street.
no23

S. M'CREA & CO.,
NO. 72 FOURTH ST., PITTSBURGH,

BANKERS,

And Dealers in all kinds of
Government Securities.

DEPOSITS received. COLLECTIONS made. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission. DRAFTS, in amount to suit purchasers, issued on GLASGOW, PRESTON AND DERBY.

Everything in the banking line transacted with fidelity and promptness and liberality. We are drawers on all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold Silver, Bank Notes, Compound Interest Notes, Warrants, City, County and State Bonds, &c. We also buy and sell on Commission, in this city, New York and elsewhere, all kinds of stocks, bonds and other Miscellaneous Securities. We are the agents for PITTSBURGH and ERIE RAILROAD BONDS, both principal and interest payable in the city of New York, in Government Bonds, at about Twelve to Fifteen per cent. PROFIT.

no23:3m

THE NEW

"GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET,
GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS,
ELEGANT KNIT SHAWLS,
ALEXANDRE'S
COURVOISIER KIDS,
NEW STYLES OF TRIMMINGS,

Just opened at

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
19 Fifth Street.
no21

INITIAL
NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

We are now prepared to stamp Note Paper and Envelopes with fine styles of Inserts, plain or colored.

We have on hand a fine assortment of

PLAIN AND FANCY
American and Foreign Note Papers and Envelopes.

Orders by mail will meet with prompt attention, and specimens sent if desired.

KAY & COMPANY,
65 WOOD STREET.
(Lafayette Building.)

F. W. C. FELD,
DEALER IN
GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
Tanners' Scraps, Cereons,
CATTLE TAILS,
Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.

Office and Warehouse—No. 126 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANKRUPT BLANKS,
AND DIARIES,
FOR SALE AT
W. S. HAVEN'S,
Cor. Wood and Third Sts.
no22

THREE-STORY
Brick Dwelling,

No. 42 Fourth Street, between Market and Ferry streets, by thirty feet. For rent. Will be adapted for confectioner, or other business requiring that situation. Will be let on reasonable terms, on application to

STEEL & WILSON,
Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
No. 66 Smithfield street.

n 21:tf

W. B. JACKSON.....ALEXANDER FRAW.

JACKSON & FREW,
(Successors to LOUGHERY & FREW)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, &c.

And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in

Blankets, Robes, Rugs and Horse Equipage,

At their new Warerooms,

No. 140 Wood Street

☞ Sole agents for the WOODMAN SAFE for Western Pennsylvania.

no13:3

MARTIN LIEBLER,
DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,

No. 128 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

STOVES! STOVES!
FREDERICK SCHULZIE,
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in Cutlery, Cookings, Parlor and Heating stoves, Tenders, Britannia and Block Tin Ware, No. 113 FULTON STREET, near Washington. Remember the Tinned Ware, who sell and retails. ☞ All jobbing and repairing promptly attended to

S. C. HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

We with have some new choice

S. C. Hams and Dried Beef

Out of smoke and for sale on Monday, November 25th and after.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
no15: Cor. Wayne and Penn streets.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no23:3m

300 PIGS
Soft Galena Lead,

For sale by
no23:3w BAILEY, FARRELL & CO

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.
LORENZ & WICHTMAN
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
NO. 32 WOOD STREET,

Next house below the St. Charles Hotel, where they will be pleased to see their old friends and the trade generally. Will keep constantly on hand, for prompt delivery, in any quantities required, Window Glass, single and double I.X. Crystal Plate, Rough Plate, Enamelled Fire and Screen Plate, Bottle and Shop Fronts, Ship Plate, Iron Sashes, Patent Moulding, Vials and Bottles, of all kinds. oct2:3m

COLORED DRESS SILKS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET,

Offer their stock of FANCY DRESS SILKS at

VERY LOW PRICES.

no22

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at PETROLEUM CENTRE, on WEDNESDAY, December 4th, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:

One Hundred and Forty Gas Sets of Refined Oil Stoves, Boiler Iron, Machinery and Fixtures, Appurtenant to the Distillery and Refining of Coal Oil, being the property of JOHN L. CONE and BEN BLAKE RADLEY, seized and forfeited to the United States.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal Western District Penna.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Nov. 25, 1867.
no25:3td

THE SUPERIOR
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

One Octave Walnut Case Chickering & Sons.
One Octave Rosewood Case Raven & Bacon's make.

Both the above are in splendid order, and will be dispos

The Pittsburgh Gazette

GLEANINGS.

Marshal Benedek is insane.

Salm Salm is now out of jail.

Professor Blot is coming west.

Petroleum has been found in India.

The Ironsides has been sold to two speculators.

There are more His-marks than Bismarks in the world.

The Greenland whale fishing has been a failure this year.

Don J. A. Garcia Y. Garcia is the new Peruvian minister.

There are thirteen Russian dialects, all written in one alphabet.

A new residence for General Lee is being built in Lexington, Va.

The "flower girls" of St. Louis are said to be great lazy men.

A thief stole a frame house just built, in Alton, Ill., last week.

The Philadelphia markets are overstocked with wild rabbits.

Regular trains run on the Union Pacific Railroad as far as Cheyenne.

Alexander Dumas pere has written the biography of his menagerie.

The recent riots in Paris were on account of the rise in the price of bread.

The Governor of Newfoundland is now visiting Cyrus W. Field in New York.

A member proposed that the French Academy should send $600 to Mrs. Lincoln.

Prayers for the Pope were offered up in all of the Paris churches on the third inst.

Baron Henri Von Havre, of the Austrian Legation, is to marry a Washington belle.

A course of lectures on Astronomy is being delivered in Baltimore at the Peabody Institute.

It is said that the cupola over the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem will be completed before next Easter.

A Frenchman recently shot his employer because he refused to allow him to marry his daughter.

Indians for half price and clergymen for nothing is the rule of one of the Maine Railroads.

An exchange says wood is dear every place but in New York, where he can be had for the asking.

Grant's silence proves him to be a *sui equus*. Politicians affirm that he is naught but *cantherius*.

A duo of black snakes was found in a coffin, recently, when a grave was opened at Oakham.

Austria's Emperor went shooting while in France, and shot until his shoulder was black and blue.

Two hundred women received the degree of Eastern Star in Masonry, in New York, on Tuesday.

Count De Cassorta, brother of the ex-King of Naples, has offered his sword and services to the Pope.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company is drawing water a distance of fifty-four miles to supply its engines.

Large storehouses for grain are being built by the government near the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Texas abounds in minerals. A fine bed of stone coal has been found, recently, in Anderson county.

Dead babies are picked up at the rate of two or three a day in the streets of New York. This is worse than Babylon.

New York State, which at present is divided into two dioceses by the Episcopalians, is shortly to be sub-divided into four.

At the Baron Haussmann's banquet recently, in Paris, the Emperor of Austria picked chicken bones with his teeth and fingers.

A Methodist church and four dwelling houses were destroyed by fire on Wednesday in Camden, N. J. Loss about $40,000.

The baths at Yale College are better patronized than the most enthusiastic of the advocates of their introduction had imagined.

It is so cold in Iceland that the preachers kiss each member of their congregation to warm their blood a little before preaching.

Now that the great bus about the great Bee has begun, there is no necessity for filling up papers with details of Weston's career.

Michael Sweeny was killed last Tuesday, while blasting rocks in R. I., by an unexpected explosion. His head was blown to atoms.

Wausau, Michigan, was very badly damaged by fire last Sunday. A hotel and several barns, dwellings and stores having been burned.

It is rumored that the Ghioni opera troupe was attacked by banditti and murdered in Mexico. The New Orleans *Bee* is our authority.

A race between an Indian and a bull frog has taken place, resulting in the victory of the latter, who was instigated to agility by the judicious arrangement of a live coal.

Mr. William Wood, of Olivet, Michigan, at a shooting match the other day, accidentally discharged his gun and sent the contents through his own neck, killing him instantly.

Capt. Fred Gay, who belonged to both armies during the war, and took part in the most notorious burglar in the border States ever since, escaped last Saturday from the jail at Bowling Green, Ky., and is still at large.

General Sherman, in his speech in Tennessee, on the 13th, in a bold manner casts down the gauntlet and defies the Democrats to nominate him for President. If after this defiance the General accepts their platform, either it will have to be modified or he be perjured.

The old poets who have so long been a crown of honor to our country, are beginning to go. Fitz Greet Halleck, who was not the least among them, has departed, and Bryant, and Longfellow, and Whittier are no longer young, and must soon go, and we have no new ones to take their place.

The Chicago *Tribune* apologises for the delay in the proceedings of the county courts, by stating that Judge Bradwell has been attending so closely to the Soldiers' Fair, that he has really had no time for official business, which the *Tribune* does not think is suffering seriously from the temporary neglect.

Tuesday's Paris was obliged to close their eight shops and devote all their energies to the sale of tickets for Dinner Songs on Monday. The crowd around the door was so great that the building was supposed to be on fire, and guard was the morning threat, as no gendarmes are more popular.

On Sunday night a gentleman in Louisville, named Kubach, went out into his yard to find out what made the noise which he heard. He was immediately assailed by a shower of stones, the throwers of which he could not see on account of the darkness of the night. Several of the rocks hit him on the head and it is feared that his skull has been fractured.

Gen. Shirley and all his family were very seriously burned last week by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The lamp, in bursting, set fire to the clothing of a servant, and all the members of the family received their injuries in attempting to rescue the first sufferer. The servant girl died of her injuries, but the General, his wife and daughter are not supposed to be in danger, although severely burned.

A man named Russell disappeared thirteen years ago from Quincy, Mich., and was supposed to have been murdered, but no traces of him were found. The other day a boy saw an old boot sticking out of a swamp, and on pulling it out was horrified to find the bones of a foot in it. Investigations were made, resulting in the discovery of a complete skeleton, which has been identified, through some articles of wearing apparel, as that of Russell.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. oct11:d&T

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, without exposure, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor. Immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

oct2:NWF

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Tanks, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT HOLDERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. 1oct:eet

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. oct2:NWF

HELMBOLD'S

BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, PAIN, COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, Whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, From whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs requires the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity may ensue. Our Fluid and Blood are supported from these sources, and the HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Established upwards of 18 years. Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. oct2:NWF

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. oct2:NWF

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF:

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR "PHALON'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many distressing symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. oct2:NWF

ROBINSON, HEA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, HEAS & HELLEMA,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Manufacturers of Steel and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 13 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. tu&th:ly

UNFEELING AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, can HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. oct2:NWF

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Bruziers' and Bolt Copper, Planed Copper Bottoms, Nailed Sail Boards, Spelter Solder, Ingot Copper, Copper Bearings in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, Bolts, Rivets, Consisting of Ship Chandlery and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and the SECOND STREET ENTRANCE to the Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. myl6:d&eo&wf

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the best diuretic known to date and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. oct2:NWF

THE HEALING POOL,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the URINE OF SOLITUDE and the EVILS OF SOLITARY VICE, which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, will be sent free of seller. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. oct2:d&T

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT and UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH. oct2:NWF

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 216 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. oct2:NWF

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER. oct2:NWF

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Cheap Soap! Good Soap!

NATRONA REVIVED

SAPONIFIER!

or

Concentrated Lye.

2 Cts. a lb. for Superior Hard Soap.

TWELVE POUNDS OF SOFT SOAP FOR ONE CENT.

Every Family can Make their Own Soap.

ALL VARIETIES OF SOAP.

As Handy Guide as a Cup of Tea.

Is a new Concentrated Lye, for making Soap, just discovered in

GREENLAND, IN THE ARCTIC SEAS,

and is composed mainly of Aluminate of Soda, which, when mixed with RENDERED FAT, produces the

BEST DETERSIVE SOAP IN THE WORLD.

1 Box will make 120 lbs. good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

BE FULL DIRECTED WITH EACH BOX. ☞

Business can obtain it wholesale in any town, each consisting of 60 boxes or 6 cases, by addressing the wholesale Grocers and Druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, as of

CLIFFORD PENNINGTON,

General Agent,

NATRONA, PENN'A.

COLGATE & CO.'S GERMAN CREAM SHAVING SOAP

Manufactured from PURE VEGETABLE OILS, and is the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. For sale by all Druggists. myl6:lyr

BAIRD & ROSEN,

ARCHITECTS,

Have removed to their new office, No. 82 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. myl6:d&w3m

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

THE NEW

BOULEVARD SKIRT,

FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

In Plain, Braided and Embroidered.

Also, Real Tartan Cashmere Hose,

In all colors and sizes; best assortment we ever had. Also, a full assortment of

Ladies' & Misses' Underwear,

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS;

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Traveling and Fine Shirts,

COLLARS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,

SOCKS, &c.,

TOGETHER WITH A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Ladies' Dress Trimmings,

Of every description.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, ETC.

MERCHANTS FROM CITY AND COUNTRY are especially invited to come and examine our goods. We feel confident we can suit all, and will sell

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 AND 80 MARKET STREET.

oct8

COUNTRY BLANKETS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.

Large size and best BLANKETS in the city.

5-4, 4-4; 3-4 WHITE FLANNELS;

RED AND YELLOW FLANNELS;

GREY AND COLORED FLANNELS;

GREY TWILLED FLANNELS;

SHIRTING FLANNELS;

WATERPROOF CLOTHS;

WIDE VELVETS;

And a large assortment of NEW GOODS.

Remember the place,

No. 97 MARKET STREET.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON. my1:n2

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

U. S. Securities,

Including U. S. SIXES OF 1881; do. do. 5-20s; U. S. FIVES 10-40s.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. jan1:d

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Any sum received from One Dollar upward.

Deposits subject to Check without Interest.

DISCOUNT DAILY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

President—THOMPSON BELL.

Vice President—A. M. MARSHALL.

DIRECTORS.

THOMPSON BELL, J. J. GILLESPIE,
JOHN M. DALZELL, A. M. MARSHALL,
Jos. ALDERS.

Stockholders to whom we make REFERENCE:

Wm. Forsythe, Joseph Dilworth,
Wm. Caldwell, Rev. David Kerr,
Wm. Eichbaum, Henry Lenhart,
R. W. C. Bidwell, A. M. Brown,
R. M. Fulton. Thos. Ewing.

DOLLAR

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 65 Fourth Street,

CHARTERED IN 1855.

ASSETS.....$8,522,906 54.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from that time. Thus in June or December, compounding twice a year without withdrawing the depositor is enabled to increase his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Besides holding the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the Office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALEXR.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John G. Bachofen, A. M. Pollock, M.D.,
Jos. Painter, Edmund Smith,
James Scrimgeour, John H. Shoenberger,
James Lippincott, James Shields,
Alex. R. D. Meade, Alexander Speer,
Jesse M. Fenner, Christian Yeager.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. J. Anderson, Robert C. Loomis,
Henry J. Lynch, Henry Lippincott,
John C. Bindley, Peter A. Medaris,
Edward Blech, John Marshall,
Hill Burgwin, Walter F. Marshall,
Wm. M. Carrier, John R. McFadden,
Charles A. Colton, Ormsby Phillips,
John Fraser, Henry Rinaker,
Wm. A. Gillespie, Wm. M. Schaeffer,
William H. Haven, Alexander Tindle,
Robert Hamilton, Peter Tunnell,
Richard Hays, Isaac Whistler,
James D. Kelly, Jr. Wm. Wilkins.

TREASURER—CHARLES A. COLTON.
SECRETARY—JAS. R. D. MEADE. y11

STATEMENT OF THE

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK,

On the 31ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1867.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$256,310 00
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	10,000 00
Other Portfolio	450 00
Cash	30,450 47
Total Assets	$611,194 13

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors	$280,166 79
Amount due Depositors, 30th November 1, 1867	2,724 67
Total Liabilities	$280,491 79
Balance Contingent Fund	2 26,702 34

The above is a true statement.

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages, and Securities, and counted the cash, and find the foregoing statement correct.

WM. M. SMITH,
N. VORSTILL, Jr.
JOHN JONES.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. T. M. Howe, Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Isaac Jones, C. G. Hussey,
W. H. Copeland, T. Painter,
Hon. Asa Childs, Nicholas Voegtly,
W. H. Smith, H. Sellers.

Interest allowed on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to Depositors in June and November, which if not drawn, will be added to the principal and COMPOUNDED. Open for deposits from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and from 6 to 8 o'clock on Saturday evenings. Office 5 to 6 o'clock.

OFFICE, 63 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY

SAVINGS BANK,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Organized in 1845.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days—Monday and Thursday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

DIRECTORS.

A. Wenrich, J. T. Stockdale,
Wm. Robinson, Jacob Tiernan,
Alexander Speer, Jr. Jos. Lenox.
Jos. H. Graham, President.
JOSEPH W. RIDDLE, Cashier. my24

EDUCATIONAL

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE

NOVEMBER 18TH.

All the regular Collegiate, Scientific, Preparatory, Classical and English Studies are taught by ELEVEN PROFESSORS. Students in

BOOK-KEEPING,

MINING AND ENGINEERING, and

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY,

receive special attention. oct26:d&w3w

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—The best Farm in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing about 200 acres, situated six miles south of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Bolivar Station. The improvements are a large lined log house, with nine rooms, a good cellar; a frame bank barn, 40x70, with the best of stabling. Two apple and one peach orchard. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation; the fencing is all No. 1; the soil is good, and is well watered; about 100 acres cleared; remainder in good white oak timber. This property is offered at the low price of fifty dollars per acre. Possession immediately.

Also, a farm of 325 acres in Penn township, Westmoreland county, 220 acres cleared and under cultivation, with two frame barns, one log and one timber, 2 dwelling houses, 1 of them 2 stories, the other 1 story, with a tenant house, with a 1½-rate steam sawmill in good running order; young orchard of grafted fruit. The land is rolling; every acre is tillable, with limestone soil and subsoil, with never failing springs; within one hundred rods of the Penna. Central Railroad; 35 miles east of Pittsburgh, and three miles west of Greensburg. This farm is pleasantly and eligibly situated in a good neighborhood; every acre is underlaid with coal. The title is good.

Also, 50 acres in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., within four miles of Blairsville, and three miles of two stations on the Pa. R. R. Improvements are a new frame dwelling house and outbuildings, a new steam saw and grist mill, with two run of burrs, two sitting cloths, and all the necessary fixtures, and a young orchard of choice fruit trees. The water power is said to be worth a six foot set of coal, now opened, and an abundance of limestone. This property will be sold very low, if applied for soon.

Also, the Jones Hotel in the Borough of Indiana, the county seat of Indiana county, Pa. This is a large four story brick building, of 54 rooms, and a basement under the whole house, and is situated on the corner of Philadelphia and City-market streets, on a lot 66 by 20 feet, and on said premises is a frame house 24 by 60 feet, used as a wood house in the rear of stores and a mill room above; also, a frame stable 60 by 70 feet; also, a half-lot, 50 by 100 feet, on which is a large frame stable, used as a livery stable. The whole property has recently been painted and repaired throughout, and is one of the best locations for a public house in Western Pa., and will be sold very low if applied for soon.

Also, a Farm of 102 acres, at half price, to a cash customer. This farm is in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., one mile west of Latrobe, a station on the Penna R. R.; 110 acres of it cleared and under good cultivation, the orchard 12 acres in good white oak, black oak, hickory, locust and chestnut timber. This is a first rate farm, in a high state of cultivation, with good and comfortable out-buildings, a frame house of 8 rooms; large barn, 30 by 85 feet, and other good and limestone under the whole tract, and is convenient to churches, schools, mills, &c.

Also, a Farm of 127 acres, within 15 miles from the city; 80 acres of the land is cleared and under cultivation; the balance of the tract in white oak timber. There is a hewed log house and barn, and a young apple orchard on the premises. The land is good, and is well watered; abundance of limestone, and never-failing springs of water. This farm is offered at the low price of $60 per acre, on good time, because the owner is engaged in other business and cannot attend to it.

For further particulars enquire of

G. H. TOWER,

nc8 Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth St.

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y, St. Louis, Missouri.

aug14:

WASHINGTON CO. FARM.

FOR SALE—A tract of 60 acres, of which 200 is cleared, and the remainder timbered with fine white oak timber. Situated in West Finley township, Washington county, Pa., 6 miles south of West Alexander, and 6 miles west of Waynetown. Is convenient to churches and schools. Has on it two log houses, two stables and grain houses; an orchard of eight acres of young apples, peach, pears, plums, &c. Good water in every field.

APPLY TO

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker in Stock and Real Estate,

au17 Apollo Building, Fourth street.

FOR SALE OR RENT, CHEAP—A Farm, Carpenter's Station, on the Central Railroad, containing 124 acres; improvements, two houses and stables, good orchard; all in good repair, and good for any kind of farming or other Farms, in good localities and well improved, which I will offer at cheap rates and on reasonable terms. Also, a number of good building lots in the city and suburbs.

For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM WARD,

139 Grant street,

ap6:n22 opposite the Cathedral.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE.—Capacity of two THOUSAND bushels daily, including tenant houses, store house, flats, wagon, &c., all in good condition. Fixtures for a large business and immediate operation, and a good acre of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela River. Will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to A. HERON, Real Estate Office, No. 8 Grant St., opposite Court House. se17

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, situated at corner of Duncan and Soho Streets, Pittsburgh, on a lot 20 by 70 feet, fronting to an alley. Frame house, two stories high, of two rooms; gas and cellar; brick to front; hydrant water on thelot. Price $2,700. Apply to S. McCLURG & CO., 172 Fourth street. se27

LEGAL.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment of

ASSIGNEE OF ROBERT HERVEY,

of the borough of Tarentum, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.

HUGH M. BOLE, Assignee,

corner Point Alley and Duquesne Way.

no30:d3

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas, letters testamentary have been issued by the Register of Wills in and for Allegheny county, Penna., to the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS N. CLARKE, Esq., late of Oakland Township, in said county, deceased, all persons who are indebted to the estate of said decedent are hereby notified that prompt payment will be required, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated to either of the undersigned without delay.

Of Oakland Township, Allegheny county

Of Pearl St. Ward, Pittsburgh,
Of Second Ward, Pittsburgh,
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8, 1867. oct11:d&w6

HARRIET E. L. DORSEY, by her next friend, vs. JOHN F. DORSEY.

LIBEL IN DIVORCE.

No. 34, December Term, 1867, Court of Common Pleas.

TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE CASE:

You are hereby notified that D. B. THOMPSON is appointed Examiner in the above case, to take testimony, will sit for the taking of further testimony in his office, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, December 2d, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. B. THOMPSON.

no21:3w&d-21:3t29

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, October 26th, 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JACOB ABRAHAMS, of the City of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. REINEY, Assignee.

Attorney-at-Law, No. 92 Diamond street.

oct28:w6

IS THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania,

In the matter of ROBERT WHITE and JAS. DONNELLY, partners as WHITE & DONNELLY, Bankrupts.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ROBERT WHITE and JAMES DONNELLY, partners as WHITE & DONNELLY, of the County of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, and state of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District, holden at Pittsburgh, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1867.

JOHN B. INGHAM, Assignee, &c.

oct18:g20

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of DANIEL MORRIS, late of Mount Lebanon township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ALEXANDER B. THOMSON,

Residence in Independence Township, Beaver county, Pa. se30:w7w

ESTATE OF JEREMIAH RODGERS, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of the above named Jeremiah Rodgers, late of the borough of Findley, in the county of Allegheny, Pa., have been granted to the subscriber by the proper authority of Independence. In said State. All persons therefore having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are called on to make the same known without delay.

ALEXANDER R. THOMSON, Executor.

no12:6w

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE MANCHESTER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, OF WEST MANCHESTER, No. 1.—Notice is hereby given that the said Association will apply to the Court of Common Pleas, at No. 164, December Term, 1867, for a charter of incorporation, and the same will be granted at the next term of said Court, unless exceptions be filed thereto in proper time.

JACOB R. WALTER, Prothonotary.

WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary on the estate of NANCY MONCK, late of McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES LINN, Executor.
McKeesport, Pa.

se21:6t28

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the Estate of PETER SHAMAN, deceased, late of Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM SHAMAN, Executor.
Robertstown, Oct. 5, 1867. oct7:w6

WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary on the estate of SAMUEL FERGUSON, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. MOSES FERGUSON, Executor.

se21:6t28

TOBACCO. CIGARS, &c.

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

42 WOOD STREET,

A general assortment of Smoking Tobacco, Pipes and Cigars always on hand. my24:w6

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 6 FEDERAL ST ALLEGHENY.

my24:d&w

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CHURCH CARPETS.

In the selection of our stock we have made this a

SPECIALTY.

The largest assortment.

The most appropriate designs.

The handsomest patterns,

Of all Qualities and Styles of

CHURCH CARPETS,

To be found in this market, and offered at the lowest cash prices.

Eastern Wholesale Prices!

All goods in our line at a great reduction from last season's prices.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY,

No. 22 FIFTH STREET.

nc20

CHURCH CARPETS.

We have a large and carefully selected

STOCK OF CARPETS,

Bought especially for

Carpeting Churches,

Embracing the latest styles introduced in the churches of the Eastern cities, which we offer to

All Churches and Denominations

AT COST!

Also, all grades and widths of

Mattings Used for Churches

AT COST.

We offer all goods in our line at a great reduction from last summer's prices.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET.

my17:d&wtf Over Bates & Bell's.

McCALLUM BROTHERS,

No. 51 Fifth Street.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

A splendid assortment of low priced

All-Wool Ingrains.

A magnificent stock of

OIL CLOTHS.

A new invoice of

Crumb Cloths, Druggets.

An extra quality of

RAG CARPETS.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

no9

ENGLISH

WOOLEN DRUGGETS,

AND

CRUMB CLOTHS,

NEW PATTERNS,

BRIGHT COLORS,

BEST QUALITIES,

LOW PRICES.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 & 73 FIFTH ST.

no7

CHEAP ALL-WOOL

INGRAIN CARPETS,

In bright colors, at 75 cents to $1.00 per yard.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.

no8

DOUBLE WIDTH

English Tapestry

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

In private patterns, just opened by

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.

no8

COCOA MATTINGS,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.

no7

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP GILSH

SINGERLY & GILSH,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schoeman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

THE ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Maps, Plans, Views, Checks, Drafts, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Stock, Bonds, Orders, &c., Nos. 74 and 76 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. SELLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

ap16:1y

COOK STOVES.

BISSELL & CO'S TRIUMPH

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

235 LIBERTY STREET.

Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, OFFICE STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS

CLINTON MILLS, ALLEGHENY CO., OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILLS, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST NAETZA, President.
JNO. R. LIVINGSTON, Treas'r.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—August Naetzle, John Arbuckle, H. Hartman, John S. Livingston, John M. Forbes, C. H. Milton.

Cash Paid for Paper Stock.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

J. T. WRAY & BROS.,

SUCCESSORS TO M. CONNOLLY.

STEAM CRACKER BAKERY,

29 and 31 Irwin Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS.

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the store rooms of the firm.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office, 119 FOURTH STREET. oct9

NOTICE.—An application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania for the

PARDON OF JAMES PENDER.

Convicted in June last of highway robbery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER CO.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS.

Office, 356 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published or gratuitously circulated a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any ending us their address.

PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH

WINES AND LIQUORS,

409 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

Our MR. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe, has made large purch

urgh Gazette

SUBURBAN.

...ND COUNTERFEITERS.

Important Discoveries of the United States Detectives—A Million of Dollars Realized from the Disposal of the Bogus Bonds—Alleged Operators in Custody.

It was recently stated that arrests had been made by the United States Government officials which were of an exceedingly important character, but the particulars of the affair were for various good reasons withheld. It can now be safely stated that the counterfeiters of Seven-Thirties and Five-Twenties, who have caused trouble throughout the country, are now custody. Since the counterfeits were discovered at Washington, Mr. William P. Wood, chief of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, has been actively engaged with his subordinates in endeavoring to apprehend the counterfeiters. His attention had been called, previous to the discovery named, to counterfeit issues of $100 compound interest notes and $50 legal tenders. After weeks of persistent and earnest labor, in which he was assisted by United States detective Nettleship, residing in Newark, he was enabled to trace the authors of the latter counterfeit to the small village of Paulsboro, Gloucester county, N. J., and subsequently ascertained that the work of engraving and circulating the legal tenders was done at that village, as is alleged by William Spencer alias William H. Brockaway, and several confederates. He then proceeded to gather sufficient evidence, with a view to fasten the guilt without doubt upon the parties named, and while engaged in this labor he also discovered the counterfeit seven-thirties and five-twenties, and compared the fraudulent bonds with the other counterfeits, and became satisfied that both counterfeits were the work of the same artist. Acting upon this theory he went quietly to work to fasten the crime upon the suspected parties. Having thus been fortified by evidence sufficient to corroborate the allegations, Mr. Wood made affidavit on the 19th instant, before United States Commissioner Whitehead, Newark, against William Spencer and Hannah, his reputed wife, alleging that they were the principals in the extensive frauds upon the Government, and that they had been assisted by five other persons whose names were withheld. Warrants were at once issued for the arrest of Spencer and his wife, which were duly served by the officers of the law at St. James' Hotel, in New York, on Friday, November 15th, where they were preparing to leave for Europe. They were taken to Jersey City and placed in a room in Taylor's Hotel, at that place, where they were guarded, the authorities not being able to make the examination in the full time of that time. On Tuesday morning last they were taken to Newark, before United States Commissioner Whitehead, and bailed in the sum of $50,000 to appear for an examination during next week. The woman had the amount on her person and readily produced it as bail.

The Paulsboro establishment was in operation as long ago as July, 1865, and it is estimated that the parties engaged in the business have netted upwards of one million dollars. The spurious issues of the notes and bonds were made from a lead impression of the genuine as Washington, secured the confederate of the counterfeiters, and the several branches of the transfer work were also the work of confederates. All the parties engaged in the counterfeiting have because wealthy, and many of them now reside in different parts of the country. Government officers have been despatched to arrest them, and it is probable that they are now all in custody. Spencer is the owner of a magnificent residence in Philadelphia, and is said to be worth at least two hundred thousand dollars. When taken before the United States Commissioner at Newark he and his wife were fashionably dressed, accompanied by a colored nurse, who bore in her arms an infant child of one of the alleged counterfeiters. The appearance of the man Spencer was very respectable. Spencer is a tall, intelligent and gentlemanly looking man, and his wife, in appearance, is very handsome.

The government officials are now engaged in searching for the presses, &c., upon which the work was executed, and the probabilities are that they will be found. There are also many items of interest connected with this crime which are withheld and which will astonish the public.

Spencer, when arrested, maintained great composure, and not a sign of guilt manifested itself. When taken before the Commissioner, he appeared not in the least excited or disconcerted, and coolly took from his pocket a small comb with which he proceeded to comb his whiskers and hair. After brushing the dust from his coat and arranging his toilet he seated himself in a chair and patiently waited for further proceedings. To one not familiar with the surrounding circumstances he would have appeared to be a retired Broadway merchant. He was not, however, unprepared for the difficulty in which he found himself, for he was accompanied by his counsel, Judge Stewart, of New York, and immediately after his arrest a lawyer of high standing was also summoned. Wm. B. Giuld, Esq., of that city, to his presence, and after a short consultation retained his legal services in behalf of himself and wife.

In addition to the above, it is stated that about two years ago Spencer resided in a house at Paulsboro, adjoining the residence of one Charles Adams, alias Loggdon Moore, who was recently charged with robbing a bank at Concord.

It is probable that more light will be shed upon this prodigious scheme of the counterfeiters during next week.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Indian Horsemanship.

The La Fayette, Ind., *Journal* has a correspondent who gives the following interesting account of Camanchee horsemanship. The exhibition took place near Camp Taylor, Medicine Lodge Creek, Kansas. The correspondent says:

"Nine athletic men were called out by Ten-Bears, their old chief, with an equal number of Kiowas. The Kiowa Indians of the north bank of the Nusseca were selected as the show grounds. The ponies were led to the appointed place by nine blushing maidens, who seemed to enjoy the scene which followed as we surely did. The ponies were grouped in a circle, the squaws standing at their heads on the inner side, when came the young men with their bright shields and moccasins on. Each man selected his pony, and at a signal from Ten-Bears they leaped astride of their sinewy chargers, who also seemed to understand the coming race. The first movement was that of riding in semi and looped circles, then hanging by the legs alternately, and shooting arrows at trees as they dashed like shooting stars by them; then springing to their feet, standing erect on the ponies' backs, with arms adorned, bows drawn, arrows poised, and a whisping drive through the air, piercing a tree fifty yards away. Then they hang themselves by the shins down the ponies' sides, their long hair trailing in the grass, as dashing forward they came. From Babel tongues other orders sung, and in lightning speed they came. By a dash of the hand or a wag of the leg, the ponies changed their course, the Indians balancing and shooting their arrows with the full aim of their design. Here and there, everywhere, they touched the earth to speed another spot. A half an hour passed, and not tired yet, our host shouted in Babel thunder. No-en-con-tomks! In came the riders astride their ponies—a shake of the hand, and the scene was ended.

Long Dresses.—Oliver Wendell Holmes uses the following language, none too strong, in reference to one of fashion's foolish freaks;

"But confound the make believe woman we have turned loose in our streets. Where do they come from? Not out of decent parlors, I trust. Why, there isn't a beast or bird that would drag its tail through the dirt in the way those creatures do their dresses. Imitate a queen or duchess wears long dresses on great occasions, a maid of all work or a factory girl thinks she must make herself a nuisance by trailing through the streets. Pick up and carrying about with her—ah! that's what I call getting vulgarity into your bones and marrow. Show dirt is the attribute of vulgar people. If any man can walk behind one of these women and see what she rakes up at his goes, and not feel squeamish, he has got a tough stomach. I would not let one of them into my room without the circumstance he would have appeared to be a retired Broadway merchant. He was not, however, unprepared for the difficulty in which he found himself, for he was accompanied by his counsel, Judge Stewart, of New York, and immediately after his arrest a lawyer of high standing was also summoned. Wm. B. Giuld, Esq., of that city, to his presence, and after a short consultation retained his legal services in behalf of himself and wife.

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STATE NEWS.

—From the Bedford *Inquirer* we learn that a short time ago, a person representing himself to be a New Yorker and the owner of some fourteen thousand dollars worth of property called at the house of Mr. Reuben Smith, in Colerain township, and told the pitiful story of his being in search of a lost uncle, who resided, as he understood, in one of the border counties of Pennsylvania. As he had been traveling for a considerable time, his funds were out—he was a "stranger in a strange land," and what was he to do? With tearful eyes he told his inmonitable tale, and thereby excited Mr Smith's warmest sympathy. What was to be done? An idea seemed to strike the unfortunate stranger, and although painful in every particular, yet necessity compelled him to make the sacrifice. He had in his possession a box of jewelry which he intended to present to his Uncle, all of which, (valued at $250.00,) he would leave with Mr. Smith, as security for the loan of $125.00, for eight days. Pitying his forlorn condition, a check for the amount was given him, and, with profuse thanks, he started on his way rejoicing. The eight days expiring, and the stranger not returning, Mr. Smith brought the jewelry to town in order to ascertain its value, when it was made known to him that it was a very fine article of—*black tin and copper*, worth in reality about $25 or $30! As far as can be learned the stranger is still in search of his uncle.

—The following items we clip from the *Venango Citizen*: On Saturday last one-twenty-fourth of the land interest of the McClintock Reserve of the G. W. McClintock Farm was sold by Alexander McClintock to Edward Tarr & Brother, for $6,000. The Reserve contains three and a half acres, and it is situate on the side hill between the Stevenson, Woods and McClintock Farms. There are three new wells being sunk on them, about a week ago the Reserve was producing three hundred barrels per day, but since then one of the largest producing wells has been cut off working order.... A little son of T. M. Perry, of West Eminenton, Venango county, broke his thigh on the 5th inst., by jumping into his father's cellar. Dr. Bowman attended to the little sufferer, who is doing well.... The Union School House is almost completed and ready for use. It is the intention of the directors to place each department of the school in charge of able and experienced teachers. Parents will no longer be compelled to send their children away to school.... On Thursday of last week, while Mr. George Shaffer was engaged in cutting wood for Madison Furnace, a tree fell upon him, crushing him so badly that he died in about two hours. Receipts for tax supposed to live in Armstrong county.... The Presbyterians are putting a slate roof on their new church. The building will be ready for use early in the spring.... Over thirty-three thousand dollars were realized by the Sheriff of this county from his real estate sales on Monday, November 4th.

—The Mercer *Dispatch* says: Frank Ward, the desperado we mentioned in our last issue as having been committed to jail by Constable Blackstone for assault and battery with intent to ravish, escaped from jail last Thursday. Although he was heavily ironed and closely guarded by a watchman the Sheriff had placed in the jail, Ward, through the assistance of other prisoners, scaled the wall and escaped while the watchman was bringing a bucket of coal to heat the cell. This is the third time he has broken away from different jails without being brought to trial. He is a most determined and desperate reprobate, and no blame can attach to Sheriff Blackstone for negligence. The jail is but little better than a stable in which to confine prisoners, and we only are surprised that the Sheriff has been successful in keeping so many persons as he has. A reward of $200 is offered for Ward's arrest.

—The *Lawrence Journal*, New Castle, Pa., says: We regret to state that Wm. Harrison, son of Job Harvey, aged about sixteen years, was killed on Friday evening, the 15th inst., on Rhoad's coal road, a short distance above Pearson's dam. It appeared from the testimony, before the Coroner's inquest, that the young man got on the train of cars coming down the road, at his father's premises, formerly Henry Pearson's farm, after being on the train a short time, a wheel broke and threw the car off the track. He jumped from the car, but it fell upon him killing him almost instantly. His remains were committed to the tomb on Sabbath afternoon in Greenwood Cemetery. This is another warning for boys to keep off the cars on that road.

—The Sharon *Herald* states that on Tuesday of last week, Mr. Howard Baker, engaged in mining coal in Wood's bank near this place, after making a blast and finding the coal not altogether to his mind, went to work to undermine it, and not liking the appearance of the coal he left the Cleaving House, but exchanged through the Bank of the Republic. Mr. D. Sparkman has been appointed as Paymaster by Joseph T. Furman, and will in future exchange through the "Fourth National." The capital of the bank is continued, the set down to be $200,000, and the amount paid in, while the available cash means exceed $150,000 in bank, with selling any of the Government or other securities.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 23, 1867.

CRUDE—The market to-day presented no new characteristics worthy of special notice. There is no improvement to note in the demand, either for present or future delivery, though, as we have repeatedly stated, the stock of spot oil is almost exhausted, and sellers at present prices are no more anxious than buyers. We have but a single sale to record, 500 bbls for November, at 23½c, gauge 35½. For first water and all 1867, seller's option, 8c seems to be regarded as the ruling price and 6½c may be given for March and April, 1868. The market has been dull and irregular and without any outing week, and compared with last week, prices are lower. The only worst feature is that there are no indications apparent at present of any immediate improvement. The receipts continue insignificant, averaging from two to three thousand barrels per week, this obstacle, however, will soon be obviated, even if there is no bulk rise, as the Allegheny Valley Railroad will be completed through to Oil City within a week or two, and it is said that the Company will start off with bank enough to move four thousand barrels per day, which will afterwards be increased if found necessary. The completion of the road will be a grand epoch in the history of the oil trade, and too much praise cannot be awarded to Col. Wm. Phillips, the President, for the energy and untiring zeal he has shown in pushing it forward.

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High Prices of Breadstuffs.

A Chicago letter to the New York *Times*, in speaking of the almost unprecedented high prices of breadstuffs in that city, gives a new theory of the cause. He says:

"Ever the war was inaugurated, most of Western farmers were poor as rats. Now one in twenty had his farm free from mortgage. To supply his family with the necessaries of life almost every farmer was compelled to hypothecate his crops before they were gathered. Storekeepers, who had advanced the necessaries of life; and as soon as harvested, they went into the possession of his creditors to whom he is obligated in this way he has barely obtained sufficient for the support of his family, and to pay the interest on his mortgage which covered his farm. This, as I have said, was the almost universal condition of the Western farmer.

"To-day it is not so—all is changed. The continuous rule of high prices, followed by the immense consumption of the army, and the appreciation of gold, doubled and trebled his income, while his current expenses bore no relative increase. The result was that the farmer soon became independent. He paid for his farm, purchased stock, had money unexpended, and to-day thousands and thousands of farmers have their pockets well lined with greenbacks. Western United States bonds and handsome figures laid away in their title deeds which is their granary, corn in their crib, fat in their pastures. We can say to a thousand hills," and owe no man a cent.

"If a farmer has a thousand bushels of corn, he will hold on until he gets his price, and you can't move him. He much prefers to sell one half at 18 or 20 per bushel, and take the chances of selling the remainder at the same figure at some future period, to putting the whole into the market at one time and not getting forty to fifty cents for it. That is human nature, at least the human nature of our Western farmers. And this they will continue to do until the business of farming is overdone by reason of its profitable character, or forces thousands into the business, who have failed in other pursuits. The whole story is in a nutshell. High prices made rich farmers, and rich farmers make high prices.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, November 21.—Beef Cattle quiet at $3,25@3,75 for fair to good shipping. Hogs quiet at $5,75@6,10 for good to extra; choice, and $5,40@5,50 for fair to good; receipts 5,000 head.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth,

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the

SECOND AND THIRD SERIES 7-30's

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Bankers in Government Securities,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 BONDS OF 1867,

Interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 23, 1867.

—There came into Buffalo by the lakes and the Grand Trunk Railroad in the past ten months of 1867, 118,000 barrels of flour, and 36,000,000 bushels of grain; an increase from last year of 32,000 barrels of flour, and a decrease of about 9,000,000 bushels of grain. Buffalo shipped by canal from May 6 to November 1, 11,800 barrels flour, and 23,350,000 bushels of grain. Most of her flour was shipped by rail.

—The New York *Post* says it has been mentioned to us as an illustration of the irregular manœuvers which have been used to disturb the money market that three large New York city banks in two days have gained in greenbacks over two millions of dollars, one bank gaining one million, and the other two more than half a million each.

—A financial letter from New York says the two most important events in business circles on Wednesday were the postponement of the election of Pacific Mail directors until the 2d of December, by virtue of an injunction restraining the stockholders from voting; and the suspension of one of the heaviest grocery houses in New York, that of Messrs. J. K. Place & Co. Their liabilities are said to be very heavy, ranging from one to two millions of dollars. They were dealers chiefly in tea and sugar.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Tuesday, says: Advices from New York reports a stringent feeling in money, and the same is true of the other Atlantic cities. Private advices received to-day from Philadelphia state that there is no little "shinning" among the staid old Quakers. It is alleged that some of the Northern banks have offered 2 per cent per month for money that they are borrowing on the street at one per cent per month, in order at a rise to realize a profit. The Girard Bank's unaccustomed activity is almost unaccountable, and the Philadelphia banks that have been guilty of such recklessness should forfeit their charters and pass into liquidation.

The suspension of Jas. Farr, Jr., lumber manufacturer, was announced to-day. The liabilities are stated at some $300,000, and it is supposed that there is sufficient amount of property, if well managed, to pay off the greater portion, if not all, of the indebtedness.

—The New York *Tribune*, of Friday, has the following: Commercial paper is made more difficult of sale by the unsatisfactory state and the unsatisfactory statements of dividends as made by the failing mercantile houses which have suspended. Prime and private lenders all shun long engagements, and use their capital in call loans secured by collaterals available at short notice. Many have also run to the Sub-Treasury, thus far in the week, the receipts over and above represented by the gain in the Sub-Treasury balances, as published. The statements of the Assistant Treasurer purport to show that since last week such reformation as makes the nominal amount of currency and gold on deposit, and on the 16th inst. the total was $108,000,000. The Sub-Treasury offers no discounting offices.

—The banks run a run this morning by depositors upon the Manufacturers' Bank, one of the offices being a partner in the firm of J. K. Place & Co., which, suspended payment yesterday. All demands were promptly met, and the managers say will continue to be. The bank was not in the Clearing House, but exchanged through the Bank of the Republic. Mr. D. Sparkman has been appointed as Paymaster by Joseph T. Furman, and will in future exchange through the "Fourth National." The capital of the bank is continued, the set down to be $200,000, and the amount paid in, while the available cash means exceed $150,000 in bank, with selling any of the Government or other securities.

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69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best elsewhere, or other brands, and if proper to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago for use.

Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.

Duck Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 23, 1867.

The general markets have been very dull during the past week, and there is but little prospect at present of any immediate improvement. The stringency in money matters tends very materially towards restricting business, and it is hardly probable that the money market will ease up much until we have a resumption of regularity on, as there is an immense quantity of produce, including coal, waiting for river transportation.

GRAAIN—Wheat is quiet and in limited supply but unchanged; we continue to quote at $2,50@2,55 for prime Red Winter, and $2,60 @2,65 for do White—we are cognizant of an offer to sell No. 1 Spring at $2,35. Corn is a shade firmer; we can report sales of prime new Shelled at 86c, and old at $1,10@1,10—new Ear may be quoted at 65@90. Oats firm, with regular sales at 46@47c, on track, and 70@72c, in store. Barley is firm and in good demand, but there are no buyers above $1,40 for prime Spring. Sale of 700 bush Rye at $1,62.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and a little dull, though prices are well sustained; the demand, however, is local, being restricted almost wholly to supplying the immediate wants of the retail trade. Regular sales of Spring Extra for Spring Wheat at $9,25@9,50 for Winter Wheat and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $8,50@8,75 per bbl, and Buckwheat at $5@5,50 per cwt.

POTATOES—Continue very dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand; we now quote at 80c, on track, and 85c@$1 for small lots in store. New Jersey Sweets are being sold at $6@6,25 per bbl.

APPLES—No abatement in the arrivals, and no improvement to note in the demand; prices remain unchanged at $2,50@3,50 per bbl for fair to prime.

BUTTER—Prime Roll Butter is in steady demand, and we can report regular sales at 36@40c. Common packed does not seem to be wanted.

EGGS—Are in fair demand and in limited supply, and we can report regular sales at 30@ 32c—mostly at 30c.

HOMINY—Sales to the trade at $7, and in a jobbing way at $7,50 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—In pretty good supply but unchanged; sales at 7½@8c.

BACON—Sales of 8 bbls Apples, to the trade, at 7½c; we continue to quote at 8@ 8½c for Apples, and 12@14c for Peaches.

BEANS—Dull and in good supply, and prime White are being sold in small lots at $3,80 per bushel.

SEED—Timothy—Sales of 30 bbls at $3,25.

It is supposed that there is sufficient amount of property, if well managed, to pay off the greater portion, if not all, of the indebtedness.

—The New York *Tribune*, of Friday, has the following: Commercial paper is made more difficult of sale by the unsatisfactory state and the unsatisfactory statements of dividends as made by the failing mercantile houses which have suspended. Prime and private lenders all shun long engagements, and use their capital in call loans secured by collaterals available at short notice. Many have also run to the Sub-Treasury, thus far in the week, the receipts over and above represented by the gain in the Sub-Treasury balances, as published. The statements of the Assistant Treasurer purport to show that since last week such reformation as makes the nominal amount of currency and gold on deposit, and on the 16th inst. the total was $108,000,000. The Sub-Treasury offers no discounting offices.

—The banks run a run this morning by depositors upon the Manufacturers' Bank, one of the offices being a partner in the firm of J. K. Place & Co., which, suspended payment yesterday. All demands were promptly met, and the managers say will continue to be. The bank was not in the Clearing House, but exchanged through the Bank of the Republic. Mr. D. Sparkman has been appointed as Paymaster by Joseph T. Furman, and will in future exchange through the "Fourth National." The capital of the bank is continued, the set down to be $200,000, and the amount paid in, while the available cash means exceed $150,000 in bank, with selling any of the Government or other securities.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 23, 1867.

CRUDE—The market to-day presented no new characteristics worthy of special notice. There is no improvement to note in the demand, either for present or future delivery, though, as we have repeatedly stated, the stock of spot oil is almost exhausted, and sellers at present prices are no more anxious than buyers. We have but a single sale to record, 500 bbls for November, at 23½c, gauge 35½. For first water and all 1867, seller's option, 8c seems to be regarded as the ruling price and 6½c may be given for March and April, 1868. The market has been dull and irregular and without any outing week, and compared with last week, prices are lower. The only worst feature is that there are no indications apparent at present of any immediate improvement. The receipts continue insignificant, averaging from two to three thousand barrels per week, this obstacle, however, will soon be obviated, even if there is no bulk rise, as the Allegheny Valley Railroad will be completed through to Oil City within a week or two, and it is said that the Company will start off with bank enough to move four thousand barrels per day, which will afterwards be increased if found necessary. The completion of the road will be a grand epoch in the history of the oil trade, and too much praise cannot be awarded to Col. Wm. Phillips, the President, for the energy and untiring zeal he has shown in pushing it forward.

REFINED—The market was again quiet and dull to-day, though towards evening, it was rumored that the advices from the east were more encouraging. Compared with yesterday, however, prices have undergone no quotable change. We hear of no important inducations, they are not likely to go much lower. We note recent sales of two lots of 500 each for December, at 37c; 500 do at 36½c, and 500 then November, at 36c, free on board cars here—this last lot of oil was sold some time since at 35c, on time. The market for bonded oil has been dull all week, the sales, in the aggregate, being comparatively light, and compared with last week, prices are considerably lower; the impression prevails to some extent, and with good reason, too, that the bottom has been touched, and this, once established, a reaction is near at hand.

ARRIVALS—The following is a pretty accurate report of the arrivals of oil at this point during the week ending to-day:

S. S. Floyd	22	Jas. Wilkins	220
Fisher & Bro	245	Ely & Thurston	320
Jas. Gallagher	171	Ely, Miller & Co	160
Brewer & Burke	200	C. M. Dunlight	100
Johnston & Payne	45	J. T. Glass	170
W. A. Smethhoe	118		
Total			2173
Total previously load			2420
Total receipts since Jan 1			473,200

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.:

Ellsworth & Bro., 220 bbls refined to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works, 220 do do to Brewer, Burke & Co., Philadelphia.

Everett, Logan & Woodside, 100 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 52 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

H. Koehler & Co., 100 do do to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM PEQUEA'S REFOR.

Hutchinson Oil Co., 32 bbls ref. to L. Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Strode, Ballentine & Co., 70 do do to W. G. Warden, Philadelphia.

J. Miller, 57 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Bufkin, Kehew & Co., 62 do do to E. Schaib, Philadelphia.

Fleming & Co., 100 do do to L. Wilcox, Philadelphia.

High Prices of Breadstuffs.

A Chicago letter to the New York *Times*, in speaking of the almost unprecedented high prices of breadstuffs in that city, gives a new theory of the cause. He says:

"Ever the war was inaugurated, most of Western farmers were poor as rats. Now one in twenty had his farm free from mortgage. To supply his family with the necessaries of life almost every farmer was compelled to hypothecate his crops before they were gathered. Storekeepers, who had advanced the necessaries of life; and as soon as harvested, they went into the possession of his creditors to whom he is obligated in this way he has barely obtained sufficient for the support of his family, and to pay the interest on his mortgage which covered his farm. This, as I have said, was the almost universal condition of the Western farmer.

"To-day it is not so—all is changed. The continuous rule of high prices, followed by the immense consumption of the army, and the appreciation of gold, doubled and trebled his income, while his current expenses bore no relative increase. The result was that the farmer soon became independent. He paid for his farm, purchased stock, had money unexpended, and to-day thousands and thousands of farmers have their pockets well lined with greenbacks. Western United States bonds and handsome figures laid away in their title deeds which is their granary, corn in their crib, fat in their pastures. We can say to a thousand hills," and owe no man a cent.

"If a farmer has a thousand bushels of corn, he will hold on until he gets his price, and you can't move him. He much prefers to sell one half at 18 or 20 per bushel, and take the chances of selling the remainder at the same figure at some future period, to putting the whole into the market at one time and not getting forty to fifty cents for it. That is human nature, at least the human nature of our Western farmers. And this they will continue to do until the business of farming is overdone by reason of its profitable character, or forces thousands into the business, who have failed in other pursuits. The whole story is in a nutshell. High prices made rich farmers, and rich farmers make high prices.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, November 21.—Beef Cattle quiet at $3,25@3,75 for fair to good shipping. Hogs quiet at $5,75@6,10 for good to extra; choice, and $5,40@5,50 for fair to good; receipts 5,000 head.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 140.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, NOV. 23, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money steady at 7 per cent. for call loans. Discounts stringent at 8@10 per cent. Sterling dull at 109½@109¾, gold, for first class bills. Gold firmer, opening at 139¾, and closing at 140. Exports specie to day, $142,879.

BANK STATEMENT.

The Bank statement is very unfavorable, showing a continued expansion of loans in face of a heavy decrease in deposits and legal tenders. The specie shows a large increase, owing to the interest payments and sales by the Government. The Sub-Treasury has gained a considerable portion of the currency lost by banks. Loans, $340,-349,569; increase, $900,686. Specie, $25,490,116; increase, $1,764,146. Circulation, $34,139,911; decrease, $6,453. Deposits, $174,721,632; decrease, $11,141,190. Legal Tenders, $61,121,-911; decrease, $3,207,726.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government stocks strong, with a tendency to improve; Coupons '81, 113¾@113¾; do '62, 108@108¾; do '64, 105¾@105¾; do '65, 105@108¾; do. new, 107¾@107¾; do. '67, 107¾ @107¾; Ten-Forties, 101¾@101¾; Seven-Thirties, 105¾@105¾.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

In stocks sellers predominate, and prices are ¼@¾ per cent. lower than at the closing yesterday, but closed steady. Steamship Company is the only exception to the decline of the day. Pacific Mail sold from 134 to 135¾, but closed firm at 135¼, ex-dividend equal to 132¾. Atlantic Mail sold down to 111, seller 60 days, but jumped to 114½; the short interest in these shares is now very heavy.

Canton, 44@45; Cumberland Coal, 27@28; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 51; American, 74@; Adams, 70½; United States, 70¾; Merchants Union, 35; Quicksilver Mining, 16½@ 17; Mariposa, 7@9; Pacific Mail, 119½@120½; Atlantic Mail, 113½@114; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾@33¾; New York Central, 135@ 113½; Erie, 70¾; Hudson River, 134@135; Reading, 99½@99¾; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 29¼@29½; Toledo and Wabash, 50; Ft. Wayne, 89¾@90; do. preferred, 95¾@96; Michigan Central, 109@110¾; Michigan Southern, 79¾@79¾; Illinois Central, 129@ 129½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86¾@86¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 104@104¾; Milwaukee and Chicago,